The New-York Times.

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AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

THE RESULT OF GEN. BRADY'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

AN ORDER CUTTING DOWN THE STAR POSTAL SERVICE TO ONE TRIP A WEEK ON EACH ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Postmaster-General Key to-day issued an order reducing the mail service on star routes to one trip per week on each route, and directing the discontinuance of service on all routes established since the 1st of last July. This reduction of service was made necessary by the extravagance of Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, who, in violation of law, made contracts for the current year, on a basis of $8,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that only $6,000,000 was appropriated by Congress. The Committee on Appropriations are now investigating Gen. Brady's peculiar methods of conducting the business of his office, and sufficient evidence has already been elicited to convict him of gross violation of law, and to create the suspicion that the interests of favorite contractors rather than those of the public service have been the first consideration of that division of the Post Office Department over which Gen. Brady presides. Since the investigation began, Gen. Brady and those associated with him have labored to create the impression among Congressmen and the general public that the exposure of his methods of conducting the public business intrusted to him was an attack upon the star service, intended to curtail mail facilities in the border States and Territories. In this they have partially succeeded. The fact is, however, that no one desires to impair the efficiency of the star service, or reduce it in the slightest degree; on the contrary, the necessity and value of that service and the duty of the Government to maintain it, is universally acknowledged, but the people have a right to insist that this branch of the public service shall be conducted under the same statutory limitations as other branches of the same service are conducted, and that it shall be performed in accordance with correct business principles, and for the benefit of those for whom it was established. Had Gen. Brady done this there would have been no deficiency, and the entire star route service would not now be reduced to a single mail per week. The complaint is not against the service but against the extravagant and unwise methods by which the appropriation made for 12 months' service has been exhausted in 9 months. It would be difficult to convince any man with business experience that to let a route on July 1 for $13,000, and increase it six weeks thereafter to $136,000, was an honest business transaction, and yet the evidence shows that such transactions have not been infrequent in Gen. Brady's conduct of the star service. It is such extravagant and questionable methods which are in issue between Gen. Brady and the Committee on Appropriations, and not the necessity or utility of the star service.

The order of the Postmaster-General will have the effect to hurry up the investigation of the Committee on Appropriations, which has been unnecessarily delayed. The Postmaster-General says that the public will suffer by the reduction, "but," he adds, "the law requires that I shall not exceed the appropriation, and I am determined to conform to the law." This differs from the view of the law taken by Gen. Brady. That officer, when before the Committee on Appropriations, contended that the amount of money to be expended "for the good of the service" was discretionary with him. Gen. Brady acted upon this theory, which explains the present deficiency of $2,000,000, and the necessity for curtailing the postal service on star routes. It is not right that the people should be deprived of proper mail facilities through the extravagance and utter disregard of law practiced by an Assistant Postmaster-General, and Congress should take prompt action to prevent such a deprivation. At the same time, Congress should adopt such measures as will impress even Gen. Brady with the binding force of the statute which expressly forbids any officer of the Government from expending an amount of money in nine months which was intended to cover twelve months.

SENATORIAL WORK AND DEBATE.

THE PANAMA CANAL BILLS—LOUD-TALKING SENATORS REBUKED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—To-day's session of the Senate was devoted to the consideration and passage of several unimportant bills taken from the calendar, and to further debate upon the Military Land Warrant bill. Upon the calendar were Mr. Platt's resolution in relation to the interoceanic canal, and Mr. Vest's bill for the incorporation of James B. Eads and others for the purpose of building a ship-railroad across the isthmus. Mr. Platt moved that his resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Gordon objected to such a reference, and, therefore the resolution went over. Mr. Vest's bill also was reserved for future reference. Mr. Platt's resolution properly belongs to the Foreign Relations Committee. It requests the President to communicate with foreign maritime Governments, and express a desire to secure public commercial interests by the building of a canal; to invite them to cooperate in the selection of a route, and to inform them of our desire to come to a mutual understanding in relation to the neutrality of such a canal after it has been opened.

The bill authorizing the President to appoint William English a Second Lieutenant, about which the Senate, and especially the Military Committee, made such a strange blunder, as described in THE TIMES, was indefinitely postponed to-day in a very hasty manner.

Mr. Randolph continues to be anxious to begin the debate on the Fitz John Porter bill, although the Southern Democrats in the Senate do not want to touch the subject, fearing the results of a partisan debate upon it. He asked to-day that it should be made a special order to follow the Military Land Warrant bill, but Mr. Thurman is ahead of him with the Geneva Award bill. Mr. Randolph's request was not acted upon owing to the absence of Mr. Thurman, but it is not likely that the latter will yield. The Geneva Award bill will consume much of the Senate's time.

Among the matters on the calendar which went over because of objection was the Bayard financial resolution, which the Senate seems to have almost forgotten.

During his speech on the Military Land Warrant bill this afternoon, Mr. Logan was annoyed by the loud conversation of two Senators only a few seats away. At last he stepped short in his argument, drew himself up with considerable dignity, and said to the offending gentlemen, in an loud a tone as he had been using while addressing the Senate: "I'll stop until you get through." This caused some surprise, both on the floor and in the galleries. One of the offenders remarked that he had got through, and then Mr. Logan took up the thread of his discourse where he had dropped it.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—By direction of the Secretary of War, Capt. David P. Heap, Corps of Engineers, has been relieved from his present duty under the orders of Lieut.-Col. G. K. Warren, and ordered to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as Engineer of the Fourth Light-house District, relieving Major Walter McFarland.

A general order has been issued by Commodore Nicholson, of the United States Marine Corps, prohibiting the detailing of a non-commissioned officer for duty as "Officer of the Guard" or "Officer of the Day."

The bill to authorize the compilation and printing of the Naval history of the war was passed by the Senate to-day. It directs the Secretary of the Navy to detail an officer to compile for publication the official records of the late war, both of the Union and Confederate States, in conjunction with the compilation of the records of both armies, now in progress under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to employ three additional clerks for this purpose. The bill to repeal the provisions of the resolution authorizing the advancement of Navy and Marine officers 30 numbers in rank for extraordinary heroism, was also passed by the Senate

A BRAVE SOLDIER'S DEATH.

SERGT. DOLAN'S CAREER OF 30 YEARS IN THE ARMY—KILLED BY THE UTES LAST SUMMER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—John Dolan enlisted in the United States Army in 1850. During his first term of five years he was almost continually in active service against the Indians, distinguishing himself by his bravery and good conduct. He re-enlisted, and during his second term took part in many fights with the Apaches in Arizona. Again he enlisted in 1860, and in the expedition against the Comanches and Kiowas in that year, he added to his reputation for courage. He was with Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and in this and other battles of the rebellion he became widely known for his bravery. He had command of a company at the battle of Stone River, where his horse was shot under him. At Snow Hill another horse was shot under him, and he was badly wounded. With Gen. Sherman he went through Georgia, and with Gen. Thomas he fought at the battle of Nashville, where his horse was killed under him. After having been confined in Andersonville prison for four months, he rejoined his regiment in July, 1865. After the war he was in constant service in Georgia and Texas, until December, 1870, when the breaking out of old wounds caused his discharge. After his wounds had healed this veteran again enlisted in 1871, and continued for five years in active service in Arizona. In 1876 he enlisted once more. For over 20 years he had served as First Sergeant. All the officers of his regiment recommended his promotion in 1883, but he did not go before the board for examination. He was again recommended in 1884, but he failed to pass the surgeon because of the wounds he had received at Snow Hill. A bill was introduced in the Senate to authorize the President to appoint him a Second Lieutenant and place him on the retired list. The testimony of all his officers agreed in pronouncing him brave, energetic, faithful, scrupulously honest and upright. This was his record from 1855 to 1876. In the last-named year it was said by his commander that the Army did not contain a braver or more honest soldier or better First Sergeant. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs, through Mr. Plumb, reported Jan. 21, 1880, in favor of the passage of the bill, saying that Dolan was advanced in years and suffering from wounds, exposure, and the results of imprisonment. His promotion and retirement were recommended as a measure of justice. To-day the Senate took up this bill, and were about to proceed to its consideration, when it was announced by Mr. Cockrell that Dolan no longer appealed for a recognition of his services—he had been killed by the Ute Indians in Colorado, in September, 1879. The weary and war-worn veteran had been promoted and retired by the Great Commander four months before the Military Committee had reported upon his case.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1880.

The President to-day signed the commission of James Q. Howard as Appraiser at New-York.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $337,913 15; and from Customs $712,246 46.

The 22d of February falling on Sunday, it was decided, at the meeting of the Cabinet to-day, to close all the executive departments on Monday.

The House Committee on Commerce this morning adopted a resolution, introduced by Representative Cox, proposing the transfer of a part of Bedloe's Island, in New-York Harbor, for marine hospital purposes, and instructed Mr. Henderson to report it, with a recommendation for its passage.

The bill providing for the delivery of dutiable articles in the mail, and for indemnity for lost registered articles, was passed by the Senate to-day. It authorizes the delivery to addresses in the United States, under such regulations of Customs duties as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, of all mailable articles of dutiable matter received by mail from foreign countries, and admissible under the rules of the Universal Postal Union, and authorizes the Postmaster-General to accept and execute the provision of the Paris Postal Union respecting the payment of an indemnity of 50 francs in case of the loss of a registered article.

The Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats has prepared a circular containing the rules and regulations of the Board of Inspectors as amended during the recent meeting in this city. Special attention is directed to the amendment to rule 4, which is as follows: "To ascertain the ductility and other lawful qualities, iron of 45,000 pounds tensile strength and under shall show a contraction of area of 15 per cent., and each additional 1,000 pounds tensile strength shall show 1 per cent. additional contraction of area, up to and including 55,000 pounds tensile strength." A circular has also been issued regarding the examinations of pilots for color-blindness. It requires that all persons applying for either a renewal of license or an original license, as pilots on steam vessels, shall be required to undergo a visual examination in order that it may be determined whether such person can properly distinguish the colored lights used as signals.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions to-day agreed to report favorably Mr. Updegraff's bill amending the Pension laws. The bill provides that any person entitled to a less pension than hereinafter specified, who, while in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, by disease contracted or injury received, shall have lost the sight of one eye, shall be entitled to receive a pension of $12 a month; and in cases in which the injury to one eye manifestly affects the sight of the other eye, he shall be entitled to an equitable increase in his pension, not to exceed, in the whole amount, $25 per month; and all those who, under like circumstances, have lost the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, shall be entitled to a pension of $72 per month; and all those who shall have lost the hearing of both ears, shall be entitled to a pension of $25 per month, and for any loss of hearing less than total deafness in one or both ears, they shall receive an equitable proportion of the full pension.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day decided to recommend the passage of a bill extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts in civil and criminal matters to the Indian Territory, and providing for the acquirement of citizenship by the Indians, and the allotment of lands to them in severalty under prescribed conditions. The bill proposes to create a United States District Court for a new judicial district to be composed of what is known as the Indian Territory, and, in general terms, provides for extending all laws of the United States over the whole Territory. It is provided that every Indian may become a citizen by making declaration that he has severed his tribal relations, and thereupon he is to become entitled to select homesteads for himself and the members of his family. The tribal lands in excess of the number of acres absorbed by these selections are to be sold for the benefit of the Indians. All the foregoing provisions, except the one for the establishment of a court, are made dependent upon the consent of the Indian councils being obtained thereafor, as provided in existing treaties.

PAPERS ON EDUCATIONAL SUBJECTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—At the morning session of the Department of Superintendence, National Educational Association, to-day, addresses were made by Dr. Dickinson, of Massachusetts, on "The High School Question;" Dr. J. D. Philbrick, of Massachusetts, on "Technical Education;" Dr. W. T. Harris, of St. Louis, on "The Census of 1880, from an Educational Stand-point;" and by Dr. Barnas Sears, of Virginia, general agent of the Peabody educational trust fund, on "The Work of the Peabody Fund." At 2 o'clock a recess was taken until evening, and the members called upon the President, by whom they were cordially received.

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

QUESTIONS OF POLICY IN THE EAST.

NO CONCLUSION REACHED REGARDING HERAT—AN ALLEGED AGREEMENT BETWEEN ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—ROUMANIA'S INDEPENDENCE RECOGNIZED.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The *Agence Russe* confirms the statement that negotiations are pending between England and Persia relative to the occupation of Herat, but says that neither has arrived at any decision. The same paper states that there is nothing denoting the intention of China to refuse to ratify the treaty with Russia for the surrender of Kuldja to China.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Paris *Journal des Débats* says: "We believe that Russia and England have agreed to allow Persia to occupy Herat, and thus establish a neutral zone between them." It is to be remarked that yesterday's *Pall Mall Gazette* declared that Prince Lobanoff, Russian Ambassador at London, brought a plan for the settlement of the Central Asiatic question. The *Pall Mall Gazette* also declared that the acceptance of any "cut-and-dried" settlement would be construed as a British surrender, and destroy England's prestige in Asia.

A dispatch from Rangoon says: "The Burmese Envoys have failed to produce the evidence of their powers to conclude a treaty, which is was announced they had received. The Indian Government, therefore, still refuses to receive the Envoys, and they remain at Thyetmyo."

It is announced that Mr. White, British diplomatic agent and Consul-General at Bucharest, has been appointed Minister to Roumania. This confirms the report that Great Britain has recognized the independence of Roumania.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 20.—An official communication, in which England, Germany, and France acknowledge the independence of Roumania, was transmitted to this capital to-day.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of Argyll moved for the correspondence found at Kabul between Shere Ali and the Russian authorities. Lord Cranbrooke, Secretary of State for India, refused to produce the papers, and debate ensued. Lord Beaconsfield said the British Government considered that the time had arrived when they should settle forever who should possess the great gates of India. The policy of the Government distinctly and repeatedly declared, had not swerved for a moment. Complete command of the great gates of the Indian Empire had been obtained with absolute success. Many things had occurred which the Government had not contemplated, but nothing had occurred which for a moment could induce them to modify or change their policy. They had been asked why, if they had committed that policy, they had not withdrawn from Afghanistan; but they could not leave the people in a state of commanative anarchy. Thus, however, was not the condition of the whole of Afghanistan. Paris thereof, and notably the District of Kandahar, were in a state of absolute peace and great prosperity. Lord Beaconsfield said in conclusion: "Let us be firm, resolute, and determined; let the people know that this country is ready to be just, but that it has resolved to be obeyed, and difficulties and complications will immediately disappear." The Duke of Argyll then withdrew his motion for the production of the Afghan correspondence.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—Count von Wesdehlen, Councilor to the German Embassy here, has been appointed German Minister to Roumania.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A Bucharest dispatch announces that Belgium has recognized the independence of Roumania.

THE ST. PETERSBURG EXPLOSION.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS—ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE PLOT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A Berlin dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Intelligence from St. Petersburg states that simultaneously with the explosion in the Winter Palace on the 17th inst., bombs were thrown in the adjoining streets. A person was arrested who was seen leaving the Palace just after the explosion."

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 20.—The *Golos* states that the cellar under the Winter Palace was occupied by four joiners, three of whom have been arrested. It is estimated that the weight of the dynamite used was about four pounds. The Winter Palace and the other palaces are being carefully searched by a company of specially-selected sappers. The total number of persons killed by the explosion is 10. The funeral of the victims took place to-day, with ceremonies of unusual solemnity. Many officers were present.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—A Russian subject named Hartmann has been arrested here upon a charge in connection with the Moscow explosion. Russia has made a formal demand for his extradition, and the documents in support of the demand are expected soon.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A Paris dispatch says the demand of Russia for the extradition of Hartmann has been referred by Premier Freycinet to the Ministry of Justice. It is stated that some reactionary Deputies applied for the man's release, but were told that if it appeared that he was connected with the Moscow attempt the Government would surrender him to the Russian authorities.

THE IRISH DISTRESS.

NO STARVATION BUT MUCH SUFFERING—WORK OF THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A correspondent on board the British gun-boat Goshawk, which carried provisions to the Western Islands, writes as follows: "My investigations on all the islands visited by the Goshawk satisfied me that there is no starvation among the inhabitants. Acute distress confronts one at every step, but the relief measures of the Dublin and local committees are sufficient to meet the emergency."

DUBLIN, Feb. 20.—The Mansion House Relief Committee announce that the total amount received to date is £68,600, of which £36,500 has been expended. Since the last meeting of the committee £900 has been received. Sixty-eight grants were made on Thursday, amounting to £2,265, being much in excess of the day's receipts. The committee says it trusts there will be no diminution of subscriptions, as every exertion is needed to meet the difficulty. Two hundred pounds has been received from Mr. Richard O'Gorman, of New-York; 47,000 rupees from Hyderabad, India, and £2,000 from Madras, India. Notice has been received from the Bishop of Toronto, Ontario, of a collection in the churches of his diocese.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Government has decided strenuously to oppose the amendment to the Irish Relief bill, by which Mr. Biggar proposes that no person receiving out-door relief shall forfeit any franchise he may possess. It is calculated that, as the bill at present stands, seven-eighths of the voters would be disqualified by accepting relief.

A dispatch from Paris reports that the proprietors of the *Univers* have remitted 18,000 francs for relief purposes to the Irish Catholic Bishops.

THE DIAMOND PROBLEM SOLVED.

PROF. MASKELYNE ANNOUNCES THAT GENUINE DIAMONDS HAVE BEEN PRODUCED ARTIFICIALLY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Prof. Nevil Story Maskelyne, of the Mineral Department of the British Museum, writes to the *Times* announcing the entire success of Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay, of Glasgow, a Fellow of the Chemical Society of London, in producing diamonds. He says Mr. Hannay sent him some crystallized particles presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of a broken diamond, and these fragments easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire. Mr. Hannay's process will soon be announced to the Royal Society. Prof. Maskelyne, after describing the various tests applied, concludes as follows: "There is no doubt whatever that Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay has succeeded in solving the problem and removing from scientific chemistry the opprobrium so long adhering to it, for, whereas the larger part of the great volume recording the triumphs of that science is occupied by the chemistry of carbon, this element has never been crystallized by man till Mr. Hannay achieved the triumph which I have the pleasure of recording to-day. His process for effecting this transmutation is hardly less momentous to the arts than to the possessors of a wealth of jewelry. It is on the eve of being announced to the Royal Society."

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AN APOLOGY FOR A BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Plimsoll, member for Derby, read his apology for the language in his handbill reflecting upon Sir Charles Russell, Baronet, member for Westminster, and Mr. Onslow, member for Guildford. He said he had convinced himself that Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Onslow had acted from no wish to obstruct his bill, (the bill for loading grain in bags.) Sir Charles Russell said that since it was, no longer a personal question, but one affecting the privileges of the House, he placed himself in the hands of the House. Mr. Onslow then asked the House to accept the apology. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Northcote, while accepting the apology, said he thought the House should take notice of the matter as a question of privilege. The Chancellor moved that the publishing of printed placards denouncing the conduct of two members in the House was a breach of privilege, but that in consideration of Mr. Plimsoll's apology further action was unnecessary. Sir William Harcourt, supported by Mr. John Bright and others, on the ground that the house ought not to create a weapon for stifling free discussion, moved the "previous question," which, in British Parliamentary practice, is equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the subject. Sir Stafford Northcote's motion was adopted by a vote of 183 to 116. Sir Stafford replying to Mr. Newdegate, (Conservative,) will move, on Monday, a resolution regarding obstruction.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Prof. Nordenskjold and party arrived here to-day. According to intelligence published here, the alliance between Peru and Bolivia has been broken off.

BERLIN, Feb. 20.—The Prussian Diet has been adjourned by royal order until after the close of the session of the German Reichstag. In the Reichstag to-day, Herr Ackermann, a Conservative, was elected to the Second Vice-Presidency, which was refused by Herr Hoelder.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Advices from Valparaiso of the 27th ult. state that by an explosion of shells in the arsenal there 20 persons were killed. Half of the building was destroyed.

Advices from Rio de Janeiro of the 3d inst. state that from eight to ten persons are dying in that city from yellow fever daily. There is also much sickness among the people of the shipping, and the vessels are, consequently, removed from the shore and dispersed throughout the harbor.

MADRID, Feb. 20.—The Cuban budget, which was read in the Cortes yesterday, abolishes the poll-tax on slaves, and reduces the sur-tax on provisions by 25 per cent. The consequent loss to the revenue by these changes will be recouped by taxes on urban and rural property. It is proposed to increase the direct taxes by 9 per cent., and the octroi and mortgage tax by 50 per cent. The export of sugar and honey to Spain is rendered free, and the duties on exports to other countries are reduced 10 per cent. Señor Elduayen, Minister of the Colonies, asks for authority to open negotiations for a reduction of the duties on breadstuffs imported into Cuba.

A TRAIN FALLS FROM A TRESTLE.

THE ACCIDENT ON THE BELLAIRE ROAD—TWENTY PASSENGERS INJURED.

BELLAIRE, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The accident on the Bellaire and South-western Railroad occurred when the train was approaching Woodsfield, Ohio. The cars fell from the trestle-work near Jacobsburg. Two passenger coaches and a coal car fell about 18 feet. A. S. Wiley, a farmer, who lives near Burr's Mills, Belmont County, Ohio, was seriously, if not fatally, injured. Ex-Congressman Danford, of Ohio, sustained painful, but not dangerous, wounds, and several other passengers were more or less injured. The wounded are being kindly cared for by residents near the scene of the accident, and, with the exception of Wiley, are likely to recover soon. The accident resulted from the breaking of a truck-fastening.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20.—The latest reports last night were that it was the rear coach which jumped the track, pulling off the other two. The train fell 25 feet, and about 20 passengers were injured, 13 dangerously. John Aby, the fireman, by his presence of mind, saved the accident from more fatal consequence. Seeing the rear coach leave the track, he removed the coupling-pin between the tender and the baggage car, and the engine passed over safely. The brakeman also had time to extinguish the fire in the coach. Those reported fatally wounded are ex-Congressman Lorenzo Danford, badly bruised about the head and back; A. P. Wiley, a farmer, living near Burr's Mills, head cut, ribs broken, and internally injured; Mrs. A. B. Caldwell, wife of a Director of the road, ribs and collar-bone fractured; Henry Wendell, of Belmont County, Ohio, internally injured and shoulder dislocated, and William Trigg, of the same county, cut in the head. Those reported severely but not fatally injured are Mr. Boreman, a book-seller of Parkersburg, W. Va; Mr. and Mrs. Bowman, of Beaver County, Penn.; Mr. Pendle, a commercial traveler, of Philadelphia, each with bruises and scalp wounds; Conductor Burkhead, fingers broken and badly bruised; Mail Agent Booth, head cut; Express Messenger Hayden, scalp wounded, and others whose names are not given. There were about 40 persons on the train, and it is considered almost miraculous that so many escaped fatal injury. Accounts vary as to the height of the trestle from 18 to 45 feet.

Later.—Mrs. Caldwell and Mr. Wiley died to-day, and the Hon. Lorenzo Danford's condition is considered critical. In addition to the wounded named in previous dispatches, are Miss Nancy Farris, who was badly cut and insensible when found, but will recover; Mrs. Beatty, of Woodfield, whose ribs were broken and head injured; and the Rev. — H. Lane, who received some scratches. While working at the scene of the disaster to-day, a man named Jones fell from the trestle and was fatally injured.

MURDER IN A POOR-HOUSE.

AN AGED PAUPER KILLED BY ANOTHER OLD MAN, WHO COMMITS SUICIDE.

BRADFORD, Vt., Feb. 20.—William Terrill, 79 years old, a pauper at the town farm of Corinth, in this State, was murdered yesterday morning by Aaron Ferrin, another pauper, 76 years old, who afterward fatally cut his own throat. These two men, with another pauper named Litch, were sitting in a room after breakfast, when Ferrin went to the woodshed, procured a sharp axe, and, returning, struck Terrill, who sat looking out of the window, several blows upon the back of the neck, which nearly severed his head from his body. The murderer was soon disarmed, and while the keeper of the farm went in search of assistance, he was persuaded by Litch to go to his room, where he was discovered upon the return of the keeper lying upon his bed with a deep gash in his neck, inflicted with a razor. He was able to talk, however, and being left again for a moment ended his existence by severing the jugular vein. Both the murderer and his victim were buried to-day. Ferrin was evidently insane. He left a note saying that he had to kill Terrill because he received more attention than himself, and that he would afterward either kill himself or be hanged. Terrill was an Englishman, and had no friends in this region. He was a poor person, and happened to drop down upon the Corinth farm. Ferrin was a native of Corinth, and came from a good family.

STARCH-MAKERS TO MEET.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—A call for a national convention of starch manufacturers has been issued by the George Fox Starch Manufacturing Company, to meet at the Grand Hotel, in this city, on March 3. It will be attended by all the principal starch manufacturers in the United States, representing a capital of $100,000,000.

ISTHMUS CANAL THEORIES

DOUBTS AS TO THE UTILITY OF THE WORK.

WILL IT PAY FOR SAILING VESSELS TO MAKE USE OF THE CANAL?—REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT IT WILL NOT—THE POLICY THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PURSUE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., who attended the Panama Canal Congress, at Paris, last May, upon invitation of the French Commission, and as the representative of San Francisco and the Chamber of Commerce of that city, and who was Vice-President of the Committee on Navigation and Meteorology, says that sailing vessels which now ply between San Francisco and Liverpool by way of the Cape could not save 5 per cent. by going through the proposed canal. He bases this statement on facts which he has been collecting in Europe and America during the past year. While he was in Liverpool, two ships of 1,500 tons each arrived from San Francisco, after a passage of 120 days, which is a fairly good voyage in point of time. In going by way of the Cape, ships keep well out at sea, under the influence of prevailing east or west winds, and are troubled very little by calms. To reach the canal they would be compelled to hug the coast more closely, and would be so much delayed in the vicinity of Panama Bay by calms that the trip would not, in his opinion, be shortened one-fourth. He computes the cost of a trip of 120 days, putting the value of a 1,500-ton vessel and freight at $164,000, at $6,500, insurance included. Allowing for a difference of one-fourth in insurances, the cost of the same vessel's trip of 90 days, by the canal, would be $4,875, or $1,625 in favor of the canal. But at $3 per ton, the canal tolls on the vessel would be $4,500, turning the scale in favor of the Cape by $2,875. Allowing for the use of capital for 30 days longer, at 15 per cent. on the value of the ship, and 6 per cent. on the value of the cargo, this sum is reduced, but the cost still remains in favor of the Cape by $1,350. A great deal must be set down as gain in time. This gain, he believes, has been greatly overrated, and he asserts that it will be very little for ships sailing from Hong Kong to Europe. It is admitted that the voyage from the Bay of Panama to California or China is one of the most vexatious known. It is said that it takes longer to go from Panama to California than from Valparaiso to California. From June to September, calms, squalls, and contrary winds and currents baffle the best seamanship, so that it often happens that 200 miles of westing are not made in a week. Lieut. Maury is reported as having said in 1866 that if some great convulsion of nature should rend the continent in two at Panama, leaving a free, open channel from ocean to ocean, it would never become a highway for sailing vessels.

Mr. Smith says that the estimates made at Paris, of the cost of the Panama and San Blas routes, respectively, were $240,000,000 and $280,000,000. It was unanimously agreed that questions of navigation must be settled as if the congress were dealing only with sailing vessels, for the reason that steamers could not be expected to carry the heavy cheap products and pay the heavy toll required. Mr. Smith believes that the United States should let the canal severely alone for the present. Senator Gordon's resolution of protection he regards as a declaration of war to the whole world, with an Army of 25,000 men and an insignificant Navy behind it. In behalf of canal that will be of more use to any one else than to ourselves. He urges the development of our own territory by highways between the two oceans, and the extension of the relations which must exist between our west coast and Asia, and our east coast and Europe. Great highways from ocean to ocean will furnish, he says, cheap and rapid transportation for all products except those which are heavy and cheap, and these, he believes, will find their way around Cape Horn, rather than by the costly route of an interoceanic canal.

MR. MENOCAL'S OPINIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Committee on the Interoceanic Canal met this morning, and Mr. A. G. Menocal, United States Navy, one of the civil engineers formerly engaged on the surveys of the isthmus, made a statement as to the relative advantages and disadvantages of the Panama and Nicaragua routes. Mr. Menocal favored the Nicaragua route, it being 660 miles the shorter, as between New-York and San Francisco, and because of the greater salubrity of its climate, the better supply of building material, and cheapness of construction. He expresses his conviction that the cost of the Nicaragua Canal would not exceed $70,000,000, while that of a sea-level canal at Panama would not be less than $400,000,000. The latter he regarded as commercially impracticable. He admitted that the passage by Nicaragua would consume more time on account of its greater length and the large number of locks, and that the annual expense of maintaining it would be twice as great; but he thought that these objections were more than set off by its relative cheapness. He was asked by Mr. Hutchins whether he had read the recent reports of Mr. Dierck's opinions as to the feasibility of the Panama Canal. He said that he had.

Q.—What do you think of his ability as an engineer? A.—I think he is a very able man.

Q.—Has he any superior in the world for engineering of that kind? Does he not stand at the head of his profession? A.—I think so.

Q.—If he should say that he considers the Panama Canal entirely feasible and practicable, would you still adhere to your own opinion as against his? A.—I would; because I think he does not know enough of the American isthmus to form an opinion.

Mr. Frye.—Were these various surveys of the Panama route under our Government made with the inclination on the part of the authorities to adopt that route, if practicable, or were they made adversely as criticisms on the route? A.—They were made for the purpose of ascertaining which route was the best.

FATAL FIRE IN ARKANSAS.

SEVERAL BUILDINGS DESTROYED IN BATESVILLE—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED.

BATESVILLE, Ark., Feb. 20.—Some scoundrel, about 4 o'clock this morning, went in under the grocery store of E. W. Clapp & Co., and set fire to it. At 4:30 the fire alarm was sounded, and the department was soon on hand, but nothing could be done to save the building. The flames soon communicated to Cowan & Co.'s auction house, from thence to T. R. Taylor's dwelling and Taylor & Hickerson's dry goods store, on the west. The fire next communicated to a three-story brick building, on the east, owned by Simon Adler, and occupied by the *Guard* printing office, Mrs. Maxwell, milliner, the Masonic, Odd-fellows, and Knights of Honor lodges, and by Mr. Adler, a general merchant. The next building east was Col. H. G. Smith's frame store, only about 20 feet away. While all were at work trying to save Smith's building, the east wall of the Adler building tumbled on Smith's warehouse, crushing it in and covering up in the debris L. Gorzuch, Thomas Joblin, Edward Barfield, Joseph Price, Richard Kinman, and a negro. Mr. Gorzuch was killed instantly, but was not found for an hour afterward. He was one of Batesville's most prominent citizens. Joblin is in a dying condition. The others all got out, but all were seriously hurt. The south side of Main-street was at one time in great danger, and it was only by hard work that the town was saved from ashes. The entire loss is $62,640; insurance, $36,800.

MEXICO PREPARING FOR GRANT.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 17.—Grand preparations are being made to receive Gen. Grant. A beautiful building known as Mineral College has been selected for the reception ceremonies. Gen. Ignacio Mazia and Señor Mateos Romero, have been appointed by the Executive as a committee to receive Gen. Grant at Vera Cruz. These gentlemen will set with a commission from the American colony already at Vera Cruz. The party will stop two days at Orizaba, where it will be received with appropriate ceremonies. The city press representatives held a meeting to-day to decide what part they should take in the reception.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

BUCHOLZ'S ADMISSION OF GUILT TESTIFIED TO BY AN ALLEGED FORGER AND JAIL COMPANION.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 20.—At the morning session of the Bucholz trial, the cross-examination of Mrs. Waring was concluded without eliciting anything of importance. Victor Rohe testified to the efforts of Bucholz to borrow money from him, after entering Schulte's service. The next witness called was H. S. Hineman, confined in jail here on a charge of forgery. His appearance was a great surprise, as he has only been in jail since last November, and it was not supposed that he knew anything about the case. He swore that, during a conversation with Bucholz, in jail, Bucholz said to him: "If it had not been for Stark, the detectives, they would never have known I did it." These words he made a memorandum of, and produced the memorandum in court. Bucholz also said: "The detectives were not so smart as they might have been, or they would have found $6,000 more." Hineman swore that he made arrangements with Bucholz to escape from jail, and that Bucholz said if he would help him to get out they would get the money and go to Europe. Hineman made an attempt to escape while painters were employed at the jail, by tearing up a sheet, making a pair of overalls with it, and smearing them with paint intending to slip out with the painters when they quit work, but the attempt failed. He then told Bucholz that he had friends in New-York who would send him saws to cut the window-bars, and he [Hineman] would escape in that way, and then add Bucholz to do the same. Bucholz said that he would disguise himself by dyeing his hair, and that in Germany they had a way by which one could change the color of his eyes. The cross-examination of the witness was commenced by the question, "What is your name?" The witness declined to answer, explaining that his answer would prejudice himself in the case for forgery against him, soon to be tried. The Chief-Justice ruled that he must answer. The witness then gave the name of John W. Wills as his true name. Successive questions, none of which he answered without the ruling of the court that he must do so, brought out the fact that he is the son of a well-known man in St. Louis, and that he has no business or settled place of abode. He claims that he is known in New-York, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and San Francisco. When asked for his residence in New-York, he said that he staid at one time with a friend in a boarding-house in Gramercy Park, two doors west of Samuel J. Tilden's residence. He refused to disclose his sister's name, saying that she was the wife of a present member of Congress. The Chief-Justice ruled that the witness need not answer the question until he had had an opportunity of consulting with his counsel during recess. Counsel for the defense objected to such consultation, but the Chief-Justice replied that that was a matter which lay within the discretion of the court to decide. A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

Hineman, or Wills, was brought here from Utica, N. Y., on a requisition to answer to a charge of forgery upon the First National Bank of this city, and is now awaiting trial. Upon reassembling, the question as to the name of the witness's sister was renewed, without eliciting the desired information. Pending the decision of the court, the past record of Wills was made the subject of a long cross-examination. He admitted a series of forgeries, amounting to $5,400, on the Philadelphia National Bank, five or six years ago, for which he served three years in prison, and then was pardoned. He afterward visited Baltimore, New-York, Chicago, and Louisville; he was arrested in Utica, and brought from that place here. Although mentioning the names of persons highly connected in those places as persons knowing his name, history, and family connections, he studiously avoided reference to any person familiar with his record since his left prison, two years ago, and was finally sustained in his refusal to disclose the name of his sister by the ruling of the court, to which the defense excepted. The witness offered to give the name in private to counsel, provided it was not disclosed in court or given to the reporters. Gen. Smith refused to accept the terms proposed. The court-room, which had been hitherto comparatively deserted, was crowded during the afternoon session. The court adjourned until Tuesday next.

THREE YOUTHFUL BURGLARS.

THE WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT THE SANDS HOUSE—THE BOYS EXULTING IN THEIR CRIME.

MILTON-ON-THE-HUDSON, Feb. 20.—Myron Stevens and John Davies, two of the boy burglars who broke open the Sands residence, (not the Stone House, as previously reported,) have been sent to the House of Refuge by Judge Woolsey. The other boy, Alva Davies, 13 years of age, has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. They stole over $500 worth of property, and maliciously destroyed much more. The scene in the Sands house beggars description. In addition to the damage reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, the wall-paper in many of the rooms is besmeared with preserves. Trunks containing costly silk dresses were broken open, and the apparel deluged with canned fruits, wine, and filth. Carpets were cut and furniture was hacked. Property of every description was wantonly destroyed. When the young rascals were arraigned in court, their demeanor was impudent and defiant. Myron Stevens, although only 10 years old, appears to be as hardened as a criminal of 90. He boastingly said: "I don't care a cuss what you do with me. The only thing I'm sorry for is I didn't burn the d——d ranch down, and half the village along with it." From the statements of the two other boys,

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF HENRY THOMAS BUCKLE. By Alfred Henry Huth. In two volumes. 12mo. Pp. 350, 384. Cloth, gilt tops, uncut edges. Price, $4 per volume. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

This is the first authorized biography of the author of "The History of Civilization in England," although a large edition was printed in England that appeared a few months after the publication of the book. Buckle died at Damascus in 1862, and very few in their hands were subscribers. Such interest in a book of biography is without precedent, and when we reflect that its subject was not a man of action, but a man whose days had in any way brought him before the world, and that he was a writer whose days were passed chiefly in the study, and that part of another volume of an important work, and that time only prevented the completion of the whole, this interest is the more remarkable. It is not surprising that Buckle should have had many biographers, but it is surprising that he should have had none. The reason of this is probably to be found in the fact that Buckle's family were not in a position to do justice to the memory of their illustrious relative, and in the case of Buckle's own self-effacement, which was so great that he would have destroyed all his private papers had not his friends interposed. Such a task as that of writing the biography of Buckle could only be undertaken by one who was in full sympathy with the subject, and who had the means of acquiring the whole truth about him. The author of these volumes has been enabled to do this by the possession of the letters and papers of Buckle, which he has carefully collected, and by the assistance rendered him by Buckle's friends. The result is a work which is not only a valuable addition to literature, but one which will be read with the greatest interest by all who have read Buckle's own writings. The author has wisely refrained from attempting to write a history of Buckle's own time, and has confined himself to the task of writing the life of Buckle. He has done his work thoroughly, and has given us a most interesting account of the life of a remarkable man. Buckle was born in London, and was the only child of his parents. His father was a wealthy retired merchant, and Buckle was brought up in the midst of luxury. He could not remember when he was not rich, and he was never obliged to work for his living. He was a delicate child, and was petted and indulged by his mother and nurse. He was a precocious child, and learned to read when he was very young. He was taught by governesses, and was never sent to school

CAPITAL FROM CALIFORNIA

$100,000 TO NEW-YORK—THEY SQUEEZE AND EXPLOIT AND RAIN—DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

NEW MINING STOCK EXCHANGE AND BANK.

[BY THE CALIFORNIA CAPITALISTS AND NEW-YORK BROKERS.]

The following speculative interests of the Pacific Coast and their allies will shake up a commotion in Wall-st. and the Stock Exchange when made known. Their operations have been made with California money, and the profits will be taken in that State. The capital stock of the new company is $250,000. It is stated to be $20 and no more taken to any one person. The subscriptions are to be paid in by the 20th of March, and the Directors are to be elected on the 1st of April. The Directors are Thomas H. Selby, Jr., President; Robert Sherwood, Vice-President; Daniel Faulkner, Secretary; Thomas Hayward, Treasurer; Edward Kruttschnitt, Solicitor; Thomas Hayward, Jr., Assistant Secretary; Thomas Hayward, Jr., Assistant Treasurer; Edward Kruttschnitt, Jr., Assistant Solicitor. The Directors will meet every Tuesday at 12 o'clock M. at the office of the Company, No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York. The Directors will have the power to appoint a Board of Trustees, consisting of three persons, who shall have charge of the funds of the Company, and shall receive and disburse the same. The Trustees shall be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The Trustees will be appointed by the Directors at their meeting on the first Tuesday in April, 1876. The Directors will have the power to appoint a Board of Managers, consisting of three persons, who shall have charge of the business of the Company, and shall receive and disburse the funds of the Company under the direction of the Trustees. The Managers will be appointed by the Directors at their meeting on the first Tuesday in April, 1876. The Managers will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The Managers will have the power to appoint a Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, Assistant Solicitor, and such other officers as they may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of the Company. The Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, and Assistant Solicitor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000 each for the faithful performance of their duties. The Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, and Assistant Solicitor will be appointed by the Managers at their meeting on the first Tuesday in April, 1876. The Managers will have the power to appoint a Cashier, Book-keeper, Clerks, and such other employés as they may deem necessary for the transaction of the business of the Company. The Cashier, Book-keeper, Clerks, and such other employés will be required to give bonds in such sums as the Managers may direct. The Cashier, Book-keeper, Clerks, and such other employés will be appointed by the Managers at their meeting on the first Tuesday in April, 1876. The Managers will have the power to remove any officer, employé, Trustee, Manager, Director, Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, or Assistant Solicitor, whenever in their judgment the interests of the Company require it. The Managers will have the power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Trustees, Managers, Directors, Secretary, Treasurer, Solicitor, Assistant Secretary, Assistant Treasurer, or Assistant Solicitor, caused by death, resignation, or removal, and the person appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office for the unexpired term of the person whose place he fills. The Directors will have the power to appoint a Board of Trustees, consisting of three persons, who shall have charge of the funds of the Company, and shall receive and disburse the same. 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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 21, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Shaughraun. Matinée.
UNION-SQUARE—The Fatal Wedding. Matinée.
PARK THEATRE—Engaged. Matinée.
FIFTH-AVENUE—The Pirates of Penzance. Matinée.
BOOTH'S THEATRE—Humpty Dumpty. Matinée.
MADISON-SQUARE—Hazel Kirke. Matinée.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Black Crook. Matinée.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Royal Middy. Matinée.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Unknown. Matinée.
COMIQUE—Mulligan Guard Supreme. Matinée.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Variety. Matinée.
STANDARD THEATRE—Hobbies. Matinée.
NEW-YORK AQUARIUM—Parisian Circus. Matinée.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Water-Colors.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Philharmonic Concert.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY—William Tell.
NEW-YORK SKATING RINK—Skating. Matinée.
CHICKERING HALL—Concert.
CHICKERING HALL—At 2.—Illustrated Lecture.
AMERICAN ART GALLERY—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3 50
The Weekly Times, per annum	1 00

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The Times is on sale in London at No. 449 Strand, W. C., by Henry P. Gillig & Co., and at Mr. Stevens's, No. 4 Trafalgar-square.

The Signal Service Bureau reports indications for to-day, in this region, falling barometer, southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and rain.

Senator Logan, of Illinois, had the courage yesterday to rebuke rudely the rudeness of a couple of his fellow-Senators. He broke in abruptly upon a speech which had been much interrupted by their chatter, and called out in a very audible voice: "I'll stop until you get through." The remedy operated on the homeopathic principle, and the talkers were silenced. It would be well if it were more often applied. The continual disorder and confusion in the Senate are fast becoming scandalous, and are lowering that body in public esteem to an extent which the Senators do not seem to realize. There is no sort of excuse for such conduct, and it would be entirely in the power of the President of the Senate, or in that of a few resolute members, to put a stop to it, with a little energy and firmness. The humiliating feature of the matter is that the greater part of the conversation which engrosses the attention of Senators, to the neglect of public business, is devoted to the traffic in appointments, which appears to many of them the principal occupation for which they were sent to Washington, or to the discussion of petty political questions.

Mr. Postmaster-General Key has concluded to cut down the service on the "star" routes to one mail a week. He is forced to this measure by his determination to obey the law, and keep his expenditures within the appropriations—a view of official duty which Gen. Brady, who has the immediate supervision of this branch of the service, has completely ignored. It is a pity that this matter has not sooner engaged the attention of the Postmaster-General. Had it done so, a change might have been made which would not have so seriously inconvenienced the public. Now that he has taken it up, however, we venture to suggest that he would do well to apply, for the immediate future, the ounce of prevention which is better—and cheaper—than the pound of cure. The radical difficulty in the matter lies in the incapacity of Gen. Brady to understand his obligations as a public officer to the law. This incapacity is so ingrained and incurable that the greatest pretection which the public can have against a repetition of the abuses that have taken place is the prompt substitution of a competent man in Gen. Brady's stead.

Nearly every important medical college in the State has petitioned against the bill introduced to the Legislature, at the instance of Mr. Berge, absolutely prohibiting vivisection. As enthusiasts frequently do, Mr. Berge has, in this instance, gone a little too far. Had he contented himself with an enactment forbidding vivisection merely for the purpose of demonstrating to a class of students scientific truths, which are accepted by all competent inquirers, he would have had the support of a pretty general sentiment, within the medical profession as well as outside of it. But to deprive original research of endless possibilities of discoveries which are of the utmost value to the human race merely because they cannot be reached without inflicting pain on lower organisms, is to reverse the generally accepted doctrine of man's primacy in creation. It is perfectly certain that no scientific investigator will make any more experiments on living animals than are absolutely necessary to the end he has in view, and it is as certain that the minimum of pain will be inflicted on the subjects of vivisection, as it is that the maximum of pain among *civilized men has been largely* reduced by medical truths established through the suffering of the brute creation.

Russia's last attempt to settle the Herat question, if truly reported, is as ingenious as it is characteristic. She is said to have proposed that the district of Herat should be constituted a neutral zone between the English and the Russian frontier, and occupied in that character by Persian troops. Such an arrangement, if accepted, would at once conciliate Persia, indirectly sanction the Russian conquest of Merv, destroy England's prestige in the East by making her seem to be under the guidance of Russia, and give time for Gen. Skobeleff and his 20,000 soldiers to make an "occupation" very different from any that could be made by the undisciplined rabble of the Shah. That England should allow her own weapons to be turned against her in this way can hardly be expected; but it is impossible not to admire the resources of a diplomacy which can thus coolly scheme to outwit its neighbors, with murder rampant in its own capital, and suspected assassins being arrested in the very palace of its sovereign.

Our revenue laws have been administered on the theory that all importers are necessarily rogues, equally regardless of the sanctity of an oath and the preservation of a good name. Such a theory has worked badly for the Government and vexatiously for the importers, and on both sides there is a strong desire to substitute some more workable rule of action. The Chamber of Commerce committee have drafted a bill which goes to the root of the matter. It abolishes all the cumbrous mechanism of affidavits, certificates, reappraisements, &c., by which it has been attempted to check the irrepressible tendency of the importer to cheat the Treasury. The bill proposes to take the importer's own valuation of his goods, and to leave the Government the option of accepting that or of taking the goods at the figure fixed by their owner, plus 10 per cent. for commissions, &c., and then selling them by public auction. The plan has had years of trial in England and has worked admirably there. There is no good reason why it should not be adopted here with enormous advantage to the smooth working of our revenue system and with equal gain to the mercantile interests affected by it.

THE DEMOCRATIC DILEMMA.

The position of the Democratic Party with reference to the rule regarding "riders" on appropriation bills is extremely curious. For some time past efforts have been made by the Republicans in the House to so amend the rules reported by the committee as to prevent the addition of "riders." Several times a decided, but not decisive, advantage has been gained in this direction by the aid of some of the Democrats and a considerable number of the Greenbackers. So late as Thursday, a proposition, submitted by Mr. Warner, was adopted in Committee of the Whole, which forbade any general legislation upon appropriation bills, except such as was necessary to secure the specific reduction ordered in a particular item of the bill. This is not, of course, all that the Republicans would like to secure. It is not the complete embodiment of the principle for which they have been contending. But it is so nearly so that it would practically disarm the majority with reference to the particular measures on which they are likely to wish to introduce "riders" during the present session. It would be *difficult, for instance, under any fair construction* of the rule as proposed by Mr. Warner, to add to an appropriation bill a prohibition to employ the force necessary to execute the Election laws. That the proposition was an improvement on the rule reported by the committee, is evident from the fact that it was supported by the Republicans, and by those Democrats who have been opposed to the policy of the extra session of last Summer. Under the circumstances, it is to be regretted that the Republicans, under the lead of Mr. Robeson, thought it necessary to try to complete their success by substituting a more explicit prohibition of "riders" for Mr. Warner's amendment. They only drove away the part of the majority which had before acted with them, and gave an opportunity to pass a much less satisfactory amendment, proposed by Mr. Morrison, of Illinois.

But the question is by no means settled, and it is quite possible for the Republicans yet to take advantage of Democratic divisions when the matter is reported from the Committee of the Whole to the House. These divisions are really considerable and important, and as they arise from the independence of a number of Democrats in a matter of principle, it is the dictate of sound public policy for the Republicans to shape their course with reference to them. The admirable argument of Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, in the House, on Thursday, shows the source from which the differences between the party and himself and his immediate associates have sprung, and it is due to Mr. Stephens, not less as a representative of a certain element in the South than as a public man of deservedly high standing, that his firmness, patriotism, and good sense in this case should be distinctly and gratefully recognized. In all the long debates over the Democratic attempt to coerce the President into surrendering his constitutional power of the veto, at the last session of the Forty-fifth and the extraordinary session of the Forty-sixth Congress, no more complete refutation of the sophistries by which that usurpation was sustained, no more adequate exposure of its real motives was made, than in Mr. Stephens's brief and cogent speech. He not only denounced the doctrine that general legislation could be properly incorporated in appropriation bills as opposed to Democratic doctrine according to Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, but declared that it was essentially opposed to the theory of our institutions. To pretend that this was a legitimate mode of obtaining a "redress of grievances" was a "monarchical" idea. There was no analogy between the circumstances which had given rise to this practice in Great Britain and those which existed in the United States. There it was necessary to impose restrictions upon the power of the Throne, which was originally sovereign, except so far as limited in this manner. In the United States, no department of the Government is sovereign. *All are limited by the Constitution*, and derive their authority from it. The authority conferred on the President to interpose his veto to legislation proposed by Congress is distinct and unquestioned, and, within its prescribed bounds, fully as much entitled to respect as that of Congress itself. There is no way of getting around or over a veto but by the vote of two-thirds of each house of Congress. Any attempt to resort to other means was a violation of the Constitution, for which the party making the attempt must be held directly responsible.

A division in the Democratic ranks on such radical grounds as these is certainly an important and interesting fact, and one of which the Republicans are required to take every legitimate advantage. It would seem that they can do this most effectually by leaving the dissenting Democrats to frame for themselves the proposition which they are willing to sustain, and then giving it the united Republican support which will secure its adoption. It is not likely that any proposition having *this origin will fail to nearly if not wholly* accomplish the reform desired, and it is certain that nothing can be carried which *is favored by the Republicans alone. It is* not impossible that the Republican leaders imagine that, by allowing the Democrats to adopt a rule admitting riders, they will spread a snare before their feet in which they will fall and repeat the blunders of last Summer. And undoubtedly there is a strong tendency that way among the Democrats. But this is, on the whole, an unjustifiable political device. It is the duty of Republicans to do everything in their power to perfect the rules so as to shut out these abuses. By doing so they will strengthen themselves with the people much more than by entrapping their opponents into acts of folly inspired by separate partisan ambition, and tending directly to the demoralization and confusion of our legislative system.

SENATOR HILL'S SOLICITUDE.

The solicitude of Southern "statesmen" for the fate of the Republic is really quite a touching spectacle. Senator Hill, in answer to the anxious inquiries of an anonymous Vermonter in regard to Southern support for Gen. Grant, in case he should be the Republican candidate for the Presidency, declares among a variety of other solemn things, that "all thinking men in the South feel and believe that our constitutional system of free government is in very great peril of final and complete overthrow." There was a time when that system was in great peril of overthrow, and the country will be a long time in forgetting whence the danger came. But, strangely enough, Mr. Hill expects the country to believe that now its only hope of salvation is in making haste to put "our constitutional system of free government" into the keeping of those who tried to destroy it. He presumes amazingly on the shortness of the popular memory. It was a section that undertook the "final and complete overthrow," and the Georgia Senator says truly that the "Southern people have lost everything by sectionalism." It might, perhaps, be hinted that its only hope of recovering "everything" is in the abandonment of sectionalism—not merely in the statement of a desire to put an end to it, but in practical action indicating a purpose to be in heart and feeling part and parcel of the nation; or, in the grandiose language of Mr. Hill, to "fraternize the feelings, nationalize the interests, and constitutionalize the Government of the American people." It was virtually the Republican Party of the North that rescued "constitutional free government" from the designs of a section, and has ever since endeavored to make itself a national party, and to bring all sections into harmony. It is this that gives the party its prestige and its strength, and whatever of weakness it has exhibited has been due to its failure to make its work complete; and yet it is in the continued control of this party that the ex-Confederate deseries danger to the Republic.

Mr. Hill has no hesitation in saying that he does not favor Grant's election "under any contingency he can now imagine," and if nominated by the Republican Party, he could not, in his opinion, carry a single Southern State. The objection does not appear to be to Gen. Grant personally. There is nothing about peril from a third term or danger from Cæsarism; there is no indication of an opinion that he is a man not to be trusted or that he is less likely than any other Republican to be a national President. But if he is nominated by the Republican Party, he cannot have Southern support, if Mr. Hill can help it. That he would be the candidate of that party would be the head and front of his offending. Gen. Grant, like the party whose candidate alone he can consistently be, owes all his prestige to his services in saving "constitutional free government" from "final and complete overthrow," and yet his nomination by that party would be a peril which the South cannot look upon without a shudder for the fate of the Republic. The South is anxious to be rid of sectionalism, but the Democratic Party, for which it supplies the chief motive power, is the only one "in sight" that can be trusted to save the Republic. And yet Mr. Ben. Hill generously admits that there are statesmen in every State in the North, "in both parties," who would do equal justice to all sections. He could name such men, "even in Massachusetts," who would "administer the Government in a spirit worthy of Washington"—men "in both parties," be it remembered. We confess we were hardly aware that we were blessed with such affluence of statesmen of the Washingtonian type, and Mr. Hill would do us a service by naming a few. But if there are plenty of such men, Republicans some of them, "either one of whom the Southern people would rejoice in aiding to elevate to that high position"—the Presidency, to-wit—what becomes of the allegation about the unregenerate character of anybody who should be the candidate of that party, and of the sole objection brought against Gen. Grant by the distinguished Senator.

We fear that Mr. Hill is, after all, troubled by some slight distrust of the Democracy as the repository of all the saving grace in the country. He admits that it has "faults," and that there is much in its history which he cannot approve. As an old-time Whig he could hardly say less. Senator Hill and other "thinking men in *the South*" profess to want a national party, with a national candidate, who would be a national President, and they are anxious above all things, to eliminate sectionalism, but the national party must not be the Republican Party on any terms, and its nominee cannot possibly be a national candidate or make a national President. That depends, if they would only see it, very much upon themselves. The mass of the Republican Party is anxious to be rid of sectionalism, and whatever vagaries some of their leaders may indulge in, they are ready to help eliminate it from politics the moment the only sectionalism that has threatened the Government shall show a disposition to subside. Nothing but its persistent assertion could induce them to maintain an attitude of resistance or of defense. But can it be expected of the people of the North that they should admit that the party that saved "constitutional free government" from overthrow is the one to be feared, and that a party controlled by those who made the attempt is the one to be trusted? Is human nature so different in the two sections that this cannot be understood? While the South remains solid and is determined at all hazards to *keep the party of the Union out, it will be* responsible for sectionalism and for the peril to free government which excites so deeply the solicitude of Ben. Hill of Georgia.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN ACRES.

As most of the readers of The Times already know, friends of the Ponca Indians are endeavoring to have the tribe restored to their old reservation in Dakota. Or, more strictly speaking, it is proposed that their reservation shall be restored to them. The lands occupied by the Poncas were ceded to them by the United States by solemn treaty. By a cruel and wicked blunder, which no man has attempted to explain, those lands were ceded to the Sioux. But the Sioux did not want the lands, and they have never occupied them unto this day. To this robbery of the tribe was added the destruction of their houses, movable property, and farms. A citizen of the United States would have redress in the courts for such an outrage as this. An Indian has no legal status. He is merely a live and particularly troublesome animal, in the eye of the law. But, while the Poncas were trying to get back on their lands, they were arrested, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, on the charge of running away from the agency to which they had been sent by the Government when their lands were taken from them. It is not necessary to add words to intensify this accumulation of criminal folly and wrong. Certain citizens of Nebraska, hearing of the injustice *which was being perpetrated on the Poncas*, raised funds and had the chiefs brought before United States District Judge Dundy on a writ of habeas corpus, to inquire why they were thus restrained of their liberty. Judge Dundy decided that an Indian was "a person" within the meaning of the Habeas Corpus act, and that these persons were unlawfully held in duress.

It was thought that the United States would appeal from this dictum, but no appeal was taken, much to the disappointment of the friends of the Indians, as it was hoped that a decision could be reached to show whether the Indian was or was not so far clothed with the privileges of a citizen that he could have a standing in the courts of law. Accordingly, the public-spirited and philanthropic persons who had espoused the case of the Poncas, resolved *to make up a case, which*, carried to the United States Supreme Court, should determine once and forever this most point. To this end, money has been raised by subscription, by special gifts, and by contributions taken at public meetings in various parts of the country. A lady residing in Boston, moved by the pitiful condition of the Indians who try to struggle toward civilization, offered to supply all the money which was lacking toward the expenses of the suit, provided Secretary Schurz would give some public assurance that he favored this manner of determining the case, or would give his reasons against this attempt. The lady's proposition was sent to Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, whose disinterested and efficient labors in behalf of the deeply wronged Poncas had already attracted attention. Mrs. Jackson forwarded to Secretary Schurz the whole statement. Thereupon an interesting correspondence ensued. This correspondence has been printed in the Boston papers, presumably by direction of Secretary Schurz.

In reply to the request to say whether he approves of the movement to carry the Ponca case to the Supreme Court, in order that the tribe may recover their old reservation, the Secretary says that this would be useless, as the courts have repeatedly decided that an Indian tribe cannot sue the United States. Unfortunately, Mr. Schurz does not cite these cases, but we must take it for granted that he knows what he is talking about. He adds that he has taken the advice of lawyers, who coincide with him in this opinion. As a suit cannot be brought at all, according to the Secretary and his eminent legal advisers, it would be idle to collect money for this purpose, and the Secretary suggests that if the disinterested friends of the Indians had consulted lawyers before they began their work, they would be of his opinion as to the futility of the attempt. This, of course, leaves the impression that the Secretary withholds his approval of the movement to secure legal rights for the Poncas, though he does not say so in express terms. His reason for not approving the attempt is that it will do no good. His solution of the Indian problem, as it is vaguely called, is to settle the Indians in severalty, breaking up their tribal organization, and giving to each individual his lands in fee simple. This, the Secretary thinks, will enable them to hold their lands by the same title as that by which white men hold theirs, and, "as a matter of course, they will have the same standing in the courts" as white men. It is to be regretted that the Secretary did not pause here long enough to show how the giving to an Indian of 160 acres of land can clothe him with civil rights which he does not now possess, and which the Secretary thinks that the courts cannot give him. For this reason, however, Mr. Schurz is greatly in favor of legislation providing for the settlement of the Indians in severalty, various bills to accomplish which, he says, are in preparation. As for the money raised already, the Secretary suggests that since, in his opinion, it would be misspent in obtaining judicial decisions, it might be used in the education of Indian children.

Replying to this, Mrs. Jackson asks if the Secretary would be in favor of the Ponca recovering their lands by process of law, provided that could be done. To this direct and very important inquiry we regret to notice that the Secretary finds himself unable to reply; although, in a letter immediately following this, he does say that if an Indian tribe could maintain an action at law in the courts to assert its rights, he would no more object to it than he would to a white man's doing the same thing. As to the suggestion that the money collected for the expenses of legal proceedings be used for educational purposes, Mrs. Jackson asks the Secretary how it would be possible to take money given for one specific purpose and use it for another and wholly different purpose. Mr. Schurz rejoins that the consent of the donors may first be obtained. But he forgets that it would be impossible to canvass the country to ascertain the wishes of thousands of unknown givers to this fund. Referring to the intimation *that the friends of the Indians* had not taken legal counsel in this matter, and that the Secretary had, Mrs. Jackson observes that they did take such counsel, *and that an omission to do so would* have been indeed foolish.

It will be observed that the Secretary's objection to the attempt to secure civil rights is its futility; and, in answer to Mrs. Jackson's statement that the friends of the Indians have sought the opinions of lawyers in this case, he replies that one "can find lawyers of skill and standing to undertake for a good fee, any case, however hopeless." *To those who might think that this is un*justly severe on the legal profession, it should be said that Mr. Schurz has been by profession a lawyer, and should know what he is talking about. And we must presume that Mr. Schurz's profound knowledge of the law, which is fortified by the opinions of eminent legal men, induces him to consider the whole case closed, in advance of its submission to the courts. It would be interesting, however, to know if the Secretary's lawyers of skill and standing are less easily influenced by the prospect of "a good fee" than the lawyers of skill and standing consulted by the friends of the Poncas. The exceedingly able opinion of Secretary Schurz, we find, is that it is useless to give the Indian a standing in the courts through judicial decisions, as he can readily secure this by accepting from the Government of the United States a deed of 160 acres of land.

THE HOUSE OF THE FUTURE.

When a woman is unhappy she obtains peace and resignation by moving her furniture, and when she wants a little quiet and inexpensive diversion the same process satisfies the yearning of her soul. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule. The woman who has never learned to control her emotions, or the woman to whom pure domestic joys are unpalatable, knows nothing of the hidden virtues that lurk in washstands, bedsteads, and chairs; but from the earliest ages all true and good women have sought solace in furniture-moving. There is a bliss of which the masculine world knows nothing in the act of turning around the bedstead, and the comfort that can be secured by changing the position of the piano is simply incalculable. The wisest women indulge but rarely in rehanging their pictures, for the excitement of the process is too keen to be frequently enjoyed without injury to the health. When, however, it is indulged in with moderation, there is probably no enjoyment which surpasses that connected with changing the photograph of Uncle John from the west to the east side of the room, and of bringing the chromo from the dining-room and hanging it in the vacant space heretofore hallowed by Uncle John's placid countenance. When the husband returns home at night and finds the furniture of his bedroom rearranged, he rarely understands why his wife's eye sparkles and her cheek is flushed. This is because the male mind is not capable of appreciating the pleasures of furniture-moving, but good men recognize the fact, and forbear to mar their wives' pleasure by wicked remarks. It is only the cold and cruel man who asks, "Where on earth have you put that washstand?" or, "How do you suppose I am going to sleep in that bed, with my head to the east?" Alas! many a woman has had her innocent pleasure spoiled by such rude and unfeeling remarks as these.

It must have occurred to many a thoughtful woman, while watching her children playing with building-blocks, that, could houses be built in the same way, it would be a source of incalculable pleasure to housewives. The child, with one set of blocks, can build a castellated villa, a farm-house, a cathedral, a bridge, and scores of other edifices. The house of the grown-up person, on the contrary, is unchangeable, except by long and costly labor. There is a terrible sameness about it. The Italian villa is an Italian villa every day in the year. The "country residence" of the ordinary Downing pattern never alters its ugliness, and the rural cottage is a rural cottage forever. No matter how much a woman may wish that the wing containing the kitchen were on the north instead of the south side of the house, she cannot alter its position without weeks of suffering from carpenters and plasterers; and she may go down to her grave wishing that the dining-room was on the opposite side of the hall without ever seeing her wishes gratified. Meanwhile, the child converts its cathedral into a bridge, and back again into a farm-house, with rapidity and ease. Could grown-up houses be thus treated, the pleasure of moving furniture would not be worth mentioning in comparison with the pleasure of house changing.

It appears that this priceless privilege is about to be placed within the reach of everybody. An inventor has designed a new system of house-building, which is based upon the juvenile building-block game. He builds a house without any plaster, finishing the interior walls with polished woodwork. The walls, partitions, floors, and ceilings are made in sections, and are put together with pegs. These sections are of such patterns and dimensions that they can be fitted together in a hundred different ways, and to take down and rebuild an entire house is a task which two men can easily perform in half a day.

The houses, in their chaotic, disconnected state, are sold in large boxes, and are divided into three distinct sets. No. 1 is a house adapted to the wants of a small family, and is susceptible of ten different combinations, each of which is a different variety of cottage. No. 2 is a larger house, and can be put together in twelve different ways. Among the forms of which it is susceptible are those of a country mansion; a farm-house, with two detached barns, and, if desired, with an interconvertible woodshed and pig-stye, the latter being sold separately; a country store with bedrooms over it; and a good sized country hotel. No. 3 is intended for ten combinations, including a small cathedral, a large Methodist meeting-house, and a hippodrome. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are each comprised in twelve large boxes, which can be readily transported, and the prices are much below those of ordinary unchangeable houses.

The enormous superiority of these houses over the old-fashioned kind is obvious. Suppose you buy set No. 3. You have really bought ten distinct buildings for the price of an ordinary large-sized country house. If you are a farmer, you put the house together as a farm-house. If a circus comes through your village, you take your house to pieces in the course of the afternoon, and construct a hippodrome, which you let for the evening to the circus people. When Sunday comes, if you are a Churchman, your neighbors find that in the course of the preceding Saturday evening you have transformed your house into a church, or if you are a Methodist, you can offer them a Methodist meeting-house, and make a fair profit by pew-rents. In case you become tired of farming, you can build in a few hours, one of six distinct and elegant country residences, and each one of them may be put together in a dozen different ways.

These houses will command the enthusiastic approval of women, and the only possible objection to them will be that, when a man goes to his business in the morning he cannot feel sure that he will be able to identify his house at night. He may leave it an Elizabethan villa, and find in its place a Long Branch cottage. This, however, is a comparatively small objection, and should not be weighed for a moment against the pleasure which every woman will find in moving the dining-room, or putting the piazza on the south instead of the north side of the house, whenever the desire for change seizes upon her.

A committee of the House is now considering the deficiency appropriation, known as the Sundry Civil bill, and among other items estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury is one asking for $12,500, to be used for the fitting out and furnishing with proper apparatus the steamer Fish-hawk, the new vessel, a brief description of which appeared in The Times yesterday. The usefulness of this steamer, and the great benefits fishermen and the people at large will derive from the labors of the United States Fish Commissioner, can hardly be estimated. Such plans or methods as have been already undertaken by the United States for propagating fish, by establishing local fish-hatcheries, will be insignificant when compared with the much greater work which this steamer can accomplish. Within herself, with the necessary apparatus, to use the Johnsonian expression, she possesses the potentiality of stocking not only the rivers, but the whole sea-board, with shad cod, and other fish. Just now, it is apparent that the Southern rivers will produce for 1880 a very much diminished supply of shad. It seems, then, quite evident that there has been too great a drain on the rivers of Florida, Georgia, North and South Carolina. On this floating hatchery, if she were immediately equipped, might devolve the task of replenishing these depleted rivers. In fact, the vessel might be usefully employed on her mission of increasing our fish food all the year round. It is to be hoped that legislators at Washington will at once see how urgent is the necessity for this money, and will understand that the sum asked for was necessarily placed in the deficiency bill, as the construction of the steamer was authorized by Congress after the estimates for the means of the United States Fish Commission had been made for the fiscal year which ends in June, 1880. But this appropriation of $12,500 for fitting up the steamer would hardly be available without the additional sum asked for of $15,000, which is wanted for the maintenance of the vessel, and for immediate work in Southern waters. For valuable services in giving publicity to the wonderful advance this country has made in fish-culture, under the guidance of the Secretary of the Smithsonian, Mr. L. P. Morton has to be thanked. There can be no possible doubt that at the International Fishery Exhibition, to be held at Berlin in April, this country will present her fishery products to their best light, and that this business, which is worth to us now no less than $5,000,000 a year in exports alone, will be notably increased. The small sum asked for now, will by its judicious use, augment our sea products, and in the harvest to be gleaned many additional millions will be placed in the pockets of the fishermen, the curers, canners, net-makers, boat and vessel builders throughout the United States.

A most extraordinary statement was received yesterday by cable, announcing, on the authority of Prof. Nevil Story Maskelyne, that a Mr. J. Ballantyne Hannay, of the Chemical Society of London, had produced a diamond. If Prof. Maskelyne's report as received be correct, "certain crystallized particles, presenting exactly the appearance of fragments of a broken diamond were tested by him." In addition, these fragments "easily scored deep grooves in the polished surface of a sapphire." Now, the only trouble about all this, which would immediately suggest itself to persons of a sceptical turn of mind, is, why was the manufactured or created product presented in fragments? If a substance resembling a diamond made of carbon was the result of Mr. Hannay's experiments, it would be much more likely to have a defined crystalline form than to be fragmentary. It is not possible to imagine that such a substance, one of crystallization, could be produced save in a slow and gradual way, and this would favor a certain definiteness and perfection of proportion. It would be, of course, wrong to impute to Mr. Hannay any bad motives, but still, as the news comes to us, if it be not a coward of the first water, there is something not clear about it, even if the substance be a diamond. If a method of making diamonds were discoverable, the use of them for decking men and woman would be secondary to that of dressing mill-stones and drilling rocks. In the meantime, awaiting further developments, it would not be advisable to part with any very handsome solitaires.

Mr. Plimsoll, member of Parliament for Derby, England, is endeavoring to have rigid laws passed regulating the transportation of grain in vessels. The bill passed in the year 1876 provided that grain cargoes should "be conveyed in bags, sacks, or barrels, or be secured from shifting by boards, bulkheads, or otherwise." The effect of this has been that English shipmasters have commonly adopted the "otherwise" method, which has turned out to be practically no protection at all. Surface compartments have been made, but have not been carried down through the ship's hold. On account of this neglect, a large number of marine disasters have occurred during the past six months among grain-loaded vessels, due to the shifting of the cargo in a gale. When a vessel is thrown by the force of the waves upon her beam ends, if her cargo is grain in bulk, it instantly packs itself upon the side that is temporarily nethermost, making it always exceedingly difficult, and sometimes impossible, for the ship to resume her equilibrium. Mr. Plimsoll has been looking into the matter, and from evidence obtained from this country he asserts that, in the long run, it would not enhance the price of grain in the least, if it should be ever fate here in this City, and sniffed across the Atlantic in that condition. The extra expense would be the first outlay in the purchase of bags, the wear and tear in their repeated use, the labor required in putting the grain into sacks and in sewing them up, and the delay in loading. It would be an easy matter to determine what this entire cost would be, and no doubt Mr. Plimsoll has had the estimate computed for him. As an off-set to this, he puts cheaper insurance, the saving of life, and the saving each year of a vast amount of property. It is not likely that grain will be shipped from this port for bags, unless a Parliamentary enactment makes such a course obligatory upon English ship-captains, but as Americans the passage of such a law would be of decided service; for the money that is now wasted in paying for vessels and cargoes needlessly lost would then be spent in paying the wages of those who dried and sewed the grain-sacks, and stowed them away in the hold. The grain shipped from California is wholly put up in this way, and there is no reason why the same method could not be adopted here. Mr. Plimsoll is a man of great intensity of purpose, and having started upon this reform, it is quite probable that he will carry it through.

J. W. Mackey, the unfortunate California miner, still struggling to get his bread with a wretched pittance of not more than $700 or $800 an hour, related recently one of his experiences in Paris, wherein he was scandalously duped. It was his first visit to France; his arrival in Paris at a certain time had been mentioned in the newspapers there, with the fact that he had engaged apartments at the Hôtel Anglais. When he reached the station, he was not surprised to find a pleasant-looking, extremely courteous Frenchman, who spoke English, waiting for him, saying that he had been expected. The stranger made sure of his name, however, placed him in a carriage, attended to his luggage, and drove him to the hotel. There he brought him the register to sign, and Mackey signed it, while the Gaul, as if by accident, held a bit of blotting paper over the name of the house at the top of the page. "When I turned away," said the astute Californian, "he remarked, 'I hope you will be pleased with the Hôtel Français.' 'But I don't want to stay there. The Hôtel Anglais is my place, as I've told you.' 'A thousand pardons. How stupid I am to have made such a blunder! I misunderstood you.' Then calling a carriage, he transferred Mackey, himself, and baggage to the Hôtel Anglais. The Californian thought that it was all right until he received, six months after, an interminable bill from the Hôtel Français for five months' board, with wine, and every sort of extra. The fellow had, on leaving him, gone directly back to the Français, passed himself off for the master, lived in grand luxury, and whenever the bill was sent in, deferred payment on some pretext or other. The swindler finally quitted the house, and directed the bill to be sent to Mackey's San Francisco address, and has not been heard of since. The Californian now entertains the opinion that a Frenchman can "out-beat" any boss on the Pacific slope.

The publication of Talleyrand's "Mémoires," which were to be given to the world 30 years after his death, or in 1868, has been deferred again and again for this reason or for that pretext, until the present time. But the report now comes from Paris that the long-looked-for work will very soon see the light. The "Mémoires" of Mme. De Remusat, which have attracted so much attention, and evoked so much comment in France, indeed, wherever they have been read, have stimulated public curiosity to the highest point concerning Napoleon, and have made the time specially fitting for further revelations. Although the diplomatist was as unscrupulous as he could well be, he was so shrewd, so subtle, he knew the great Captain so intimately, that what he has written of him cannot fall short of extraordinary and general interest. He was one of the first to recognize the vast force of the young Consul's character, and he cultivated his friendship with discriminating energy. He kept him advised of all that was going on in Paris during his absence, and was his confidant in the designs which resulted in overthrowing the Directory. He proposed the kidnapping of the Duc d'Enghien, and by his counsels brought about the Due's execution, which, as Fouché said, was more than a crime, it was a political fault, a phrase usually misascribed to Talleyrand, and quoted, "worse than a crime, it is a blunder." No man's intentions respecting what is evil were ever better than the diplomatist's. He divined Napoleon's ideas, his entire policy, indeed, and aided him to destroy all freedom in France until after the establishment of the Confederation of the Rhine. The Prince was deserving of the epithet Josephine applied to him—a cursed cripple; he carried out all the cunning iniquities which Machiavelli has prescribed for political governament. He hated the Emperor after the Spanish war, and, with the consummate egotism that belonged to him, ascribed all subsequent misfortunes to the fact that the Emperor had given him offense. Talleyrand survived by years the man of destiny, and as he watched everybody and everything, even after he had lost his influence, his notes on men and things during more than 60 years, his analysis and record, will have an unhealthy sort of fascination. The fact that he visited this country, studied its institutions carefully, and made a fortune here by successful speculations, will, for all Americans, add to the interest of his "Mémoires." There is always a morbid kind of allurement, particularly for very good people, about persons who are very wicked, and Talleyrand was certainly wicked enough to be alluring in that way. His work will prove in some sense, a study of morbid anatomy; but, on the other hand, it will have so much to do with actual events and celebrated personages that its morbidity cannot be very hurtful. Talleyrand's theory was that the human family is composed of fools and knaves, and his theory, vile as it is, will add to the curiosity to read the long delayed volumes. Between this and July they are expected to see the light.

GENERAL NOTES.

A bill has been introduced into the Ontario Legislature prohibiting deer-hunting with dogs, and authorizing any person to destroy dogs found pursuing deer.

The Committee on State Affairs in the Senate of Wisconsin has reported back a resolution for biennial sessions, recommending its indefinite postponement.

A telegram from Ottawa, Canada, reports that the valuable jewel lost by the Princess Louise at the time of her recent accident has been found in the sleigh.

The Washington correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* telegraphed on the 17th inst. that he was able to state, on excellent authority, that Justice Hunt has made up his mind not to resign.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the proposed biennial amendment to the State Constitution, the vote standing 140 yeas to 77 nays, two-thirds being requisite.

A report to the Wisconsin Senate shows that in that State the Legislative expenses for nine years past have been $870,700 65, or an average of $96,744 51, and that in Illinois they averaged $201,574 61, and in Ohio $117,826 19 per year.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* publishes documents to show that Gen. Steedman, of Ohio, spoke from misinformation when he said that Gov. Morton handed to Gen. Jeff C. Davis the pistol with which the latter shot Gen. William Nelson at the Galt House in Louisville. Gen. R. A. Morton, from his own knowledge, denies the story, and Col. Henry B. Carrington says that Gov. Morton

LEGISLATION AT ALBANY

FINISHING THE BUSINESS OF THE WEEK.

REFUSING TO ADJOURN UNTIL AFTER THE UTICA CONVENTION—A LARGE AMOUNT OF ROUTINE WORK DONE IN THE SENATE —SMYTH'S FRIENDS LOSING HEART.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Senate transacted a great deal of routine business to-day, and adjourned over to Tuesday morning, Monday being a legal holiday. All attempts to get an adjournment for a week in order to enable members to attend the Utica Convention failed in both houses. Senator Woodin, from the Committee on Cities, reported favorably, and without amendment, Mr. Schroeder's bill in relation to the East River bridge. It provides for the raising of $2,250,000 with which to complete the bridge, one-third of the amount to be paid by New-York and two-thirds by Brooklyn. Mr. Astor's bill restricting the sale of poisons by druggists was also reported favorably.

Mr. Schroeder introduced a bill creating a new Board of Estimate for Kings County, to consist of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Supervisor at Large, and the County Treasurer. He also introduced a general registry law, which provides for a registry of voters in all towns of the State that are contiguous to cities having a population of 10,000 or over. The object of this bill is to overcome a constitutional objection that is urged against a bill already passed in the lower house for a registry of the voters of the Town of New-Lots. The objection is that it is a special law, and therefore in conflict with that very unwise provision of the amended Constitution prohibiting the enactment of any but general laws. New-York and Brooklyn are constantly requiring special legislation that is not needed by small cities, and yet, under the present Constitution, they cannot get it except by the enactment of general laws that have no application to other places.

The Insurance Committee reported adversely the bill of Senator Sessions, which was killed last year, requiring fire insurance companies to pay the full amount of risks specified in their policies. Mr. Sessions moved to disagree with the report and refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole—his object being to have its merits thoroughly discussed. Mr. Bixby asked if he intended to discuss it three weeks, as he did last Winter, to which Mr. Sessions replied that he could get through with all he had to say in half an hour. Mr. Woodin, Mr. Winslow, and others advocated Mr. Sessions's motion, but expressly disavowed any intentional disrespect to the committee in voting to disagree with its report, or any idea of committing themselves in favor of the bill. It was an important question, and ought to receive a full discussion by the Senate. The motion was carried by a vote of 14 to 3. Mr. Eidman introduced a bill authorizing the New-York Common Council to appropriate $25,000 to complete the improvement of Tompkins-square. Also introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Railroad Committee, instructing the State Engineer to examine and report on the financial condition of any elevated railroad now in process of construction, or any company having a charter for such railroad, as to the issue of bonds by such company in excess of the probable cost of the road.

The Smyth men are down in the mouth to-day, and are said to have almost abandoned the idea of securing Mr. Smyth's confirmation by the Senate. When they are fully convinced of the fact, it is believed that Smyth will either resign or request the Governor to withdraw his name. Some of Smyth's friends are suggesting the name of ex-Senator Thomas Murphy as his successor. Senator Madden wishes it understood that neither Jeremiah Drew nor any other man controls his vote—a fact which everybody who knows the Senator will readily concede. Mr. Madden's independence is as proverbial as his personal and official integrity is unquestioned, and, while he will go to almost any length to serve a friend, he yet has a proper appreciation of his duties to the people as a Senator, and those who are counting on his vote in favor of Smyth's confirmation, will probably find themselves reckoning without their host.

DISCUSSIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT'S SALARY TO BE REDUCED—MR. GWINUP'S ANTI-THIRD-TERM RESOLUTION.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Many seats in the Assembly were vacant this morning when the Speaker resumed his place, a large number of members having gone home earlier than usual, to prepare for the convention work. Those members who remained were restless, and were so little inclined to devote themselves to the consideration of bills that there was no Committee of the Whole, and an adjournment was taken about 1 o'clock. There was some talk during the morning about the performances yesterday, by which Mr. Husted was elected Speaker pro tem., with all the flourishing formalities of committees to inform the Senate and the Governor. Gen. Sharpe was surprised and annoyed at the proceeding, and his friends say that he regarded it as an entirely unnecessary and ill-conceived action. He had only desired Mr. Husted to take the chair for a day, expecting to be back this morning, and had not even suggested that a Speaker pro tem. should be elected. It is not likely that the Speaker pro tem. will be afforded many opportunities to enjoy the position to which he was elected so unanimously and with so much of legislative formality.

Mr. Skinner did not forget to-day that he had promised to speedily make up the work of the last Legislature in reducing the salary of the Insurance Superintendent, by securing the passage of a law repealing the act of 1873, which advanced the Superintendent's salary from $5,000 to $7,000. There was no opposition to the motion to suspend the rules, so that the bill might be read a third time without reference to a standing committee. Mr. Tozier, of Wyoming, made a long speech, the substance of which was that he objected to passing a bill which had not been carefully considered. To his somewhat diffusive harangue Mr. Duguid, of Onondaga, made a straightforward, sensible response. The course adopted by Mr. Skinner, he said, was the only practicable one by which the intention of the Legislature to reduce the Superintendent's salary could be carried into effect. To accomplish the purpose of the Legislature of 1879, which only reduced the salary by appropriating $5,000, it was necessary to repeal the law of 1873. Tozier talked to be excused from voting, but the Assembly would not grant his request. He voted "yes," and his response was greeted with laughter. The only votes in the negative were those of Fiske, Hagan, and Hynes.

The very small Greenback minority of one—Mr. Gwinup, of Warren—called up the anti-third-term resolution which it had offered yesterday, and it was disposed of summarily. When it was called for, the Speaker, upon information furnished by the Clerk, announced that it had been referred to a standing committee, and that the committee had, as yet, made no report. Mr. Gwinup, reached by several of his Democratic neighbors, moved to discharge the committee from further consideration of the resolution, and that it be referred to the whole House. Mr. Alvord promptly moved to lay Mr. Gwinup's motion on the table, and Mr. Gwinup called for the yeas and nays on the motion. In voting, Mr. Skinner went with the Greenback minority, believing in giving "fair play and half the road" to the opposition. Mr. Travis sharply characterized the motion as an endeavor on the part of the minority to dictate to the majority, to pry into the family affairs of the Republicans, and to say what they shall do or what they shall not do. Neither the Democratic nor the Greenback Party has any right to say anything about these matters, and for that reason he hoped to see the motion adopted and the resolution laid on the table. The resolution was tabled by a vote of 52 to 36. The Republicans who voted with Mr. Gwinup were Duell, Sipp, Skinner, and Tozier.

The resolution to adjourn over Washington's Birthday was discussed at length. Several of the members were inclined to take the whole week, believing that the necessary absence of members at the State Convention would break up the week for business. The Senate resolution to adjourn until Tuesday morning was finally adopted.

Mr. Mitchell presented a petition, signed by the Faculties of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Medical Department of Columbia College; University of the City of New-York, Medical Department; Albany Medical College, Medical Department of the University of Buffalo; Long Island Hospital, and the College of Medicine, Medical Department Syracuse University, objecting to the bill prohibiting vivisection, for the reason that the usefulness and value of these experiments have been established by the mixed experience and testimony of the medical profession; and because they are of great importance in the teaching and demonstration of facts which lie at the basis of medical knowledge. They ask that the present law, by which experiments in vivisection are protected, be retained in full force and effect. A protest from various medical societies in regard to the same bill was also received. Among the signers are Dr. Fordyce Barker, Dr. A. E. M. Purdy, Dr. C. R. Agnew, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, of New-York; Dr. B. W. Steenberg, of Albany; Dr. Lucien Hone, of Buffalo; Dr. William S. Ely, of Rochester; Dr. Lewis S. Pilsbar, of Brooklyn; Dr. P. E. Flood, of Elmira, and Dr. H. D. Didama, of the State Medical Society.

"By request" Mr. Mitchell to-day introduced a bill which, if passed, would deprive Civil Justice Langbein of some of the territory now in his jurisdiction. It provides that the Seventh Judicial District, now composed of the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, shall be divided by a line running through the centre of Sixth-avenue from Fortieth-street to Eighty-sixth-street. All that portion east of the dividing line being the Nineteenth Ward, is to remain the Seventh Judicial District, and all that part west of the dividing line being the Twenty-second Ward shall, on and after Jan. 1, 1881, constitute the Eleventh Judicial District. It further provides that a Civil Justice shall be elected for the new district in November next, to hold office for seven years; that the Aldermen shall designate a place for holding the court, and that the Justice and his clerks shall be paid the same salaries as those now paid to similar officers in the present district courts. This bill will, if passed, not only take a broad strip of territory from the Seventh District, but will add the expense of $8,000 for a Justice, and several additional thousands of dollars for clerk hire.

INSURANCE IN THIS STATE.

COMPARISONS FOR TWO YEARS FROM SUPERINTENDENT SMYTH'S REPORT.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—From Superintendent Smyth's report, lately presented to the Assembly and now in the printer's hands, the figures as given below show an alarming state of affairs in the transaction of business in the State of New-York especially. The following is a comparison with the reports made one year ago of the business written in New-York State:

	1879.	1880.
Number of companies.	178	168
Premiums received..	$14,110,739 64	$13,564,493 14
Losses paid..	5,093,831 86	2,465,427 26
Losses incurred....	6,051,642 53	9,830,093 70
Expenses....	4,575,776 28	4,847,582 36
Profit.....	3,643,944 13	1,837,779 24
Loss.....	160,223 36	1,850,911 16
Fire risks written....	2,419,459,390 00	2,540,106,612 00
Marine risks written....	222,056,801 00	243,440,105 00

The profit and loss columns for the two years averaged show as follows:

PROFIT.

		1879.
New-York State companies....	84	$2,422,295 82
Other State companies.....	42	457,749 54
Foreign companies.....	17	756,498 83
		1880.
New-York State companies....	52	$983,848 74
Other State companies.....	11	106,740 87
Foreign companies.....	4	147,480 32

LOSS.

		1879.
New-York State companies....	5	$17,435 75
Other State companies.....	28	133,495 77
Foreign companies.....	2	9,291 84
		1880.
New-York State companies....	29	$898,105 37
Other State companies.....	54	701,373 27
Foreign companies.....	18	751,432 52

GENERAL MENTION.

The operatic extravaganza of "Hiawatha" will be produced, for the first time in this City, at the Standard Theatre this evening.

At Steinway Hall there will be a ballad concert to-night, in which Miss Henrietta Beebe and the members of the English Glee Club will take part.

The second concert of the Fisk University Jubilee Singers is to be given to-night at Chickering Hall. Their first concert was so successful that it was only to be expected they would be heard again in New-York.

The Strakosch Italian Opera Company will give a performance of Rossini's "William Tell" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night. The cast will include Miss Litta, Miss Lancaster, Mlle. Ricci, Signori Petrovich, Sioxti, and Castelmary.

Mr. James Lewis will play Charles in Byron's "A Fool and His Money," which is to be brought out at the Park Theatre on Tuesday night. Miss Rachel Sanger, Miss Ada Gilman, Mr. J. G. Saville, and Mr. W. J. Ferguson will also be in the cast. The character of Charles belongs to Mr. Toole's repertory.

Herr Joseffy's admirers, the list of whose names would include almost all the musical people of this City, will welcome the announcement that he is to give a farewell concert. The concerts on Wednesday evenings, March 3, 10, 17, and 31. Several eminent artists will assist in these performances, though, of course, the piano-playing of Herr Joseffy will be the principal attraction.

An evening of English glees is announced for Monday evening next at Chickering Hall, by the same artists who have made these entertainments one of the features of the musical season in New-York. In addition to the male quartet, who are always so good in their special work, Miss Henrietta Beebe, Mrs. Ellis, Mr. S. B. Whiteley, organist, and Mr. Fiorio will take part in the entertainment.

The revival of "The Colleen Bawn," already announced here, will occur at Wallack's Theatre on Tuesday evening. The play will be cast as follows: Mr. Boucicault as Myles-na-Coppaleen, Mr. Harry Beckett as Danny Mann, Mr. Gerald Eyre as Hardress Cregan, Mr. John Gilbert as Father Cregan, Miss Rosalie Boniface as Eily O'Connor, Miss Ada Dyas as Anne Chute, and Mme. Ponisi as Mrs. Cregan.

Performances will be given at the following theatres this afternoon: "Humpty Dumpty" and the Spanish Students—very popular attractions at this time—at Booth's Theatre.... "The False Friend," which is now in its fifth week, at the Union-Square Theatre.... "Unknown" which will be played for the last time to-night, at Haverly's Theatre.... "The Shaughraun," which will be played for the last time next Monday, at Wallack's Theatre..... "Horrors" at the Standard Theatre..... "The Royal Middy" at Daly's Theatre..... "The Black Crook" at Niblo's Garden..... "The Pirates of Penzance" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre..... Hazel Kirke" at the Madison-square Theatre..... Engaged at the Park Theatre..... "Blue-fishing" at the San Francisco Minstrels..... Mr. Stickney's circus and other attractions at the Aquarium..... And "The Mulligan Guards' Surprise" at the Theatre Comique.

The Philharmonic Society's fourth concert of this, their thirty-eighth, season, is to be given to-night at the Academy of Music. The public rehearsal yesterday was attended by as large an audience as the Academy of Music could contain, and it is not doubtful that there will be an equally numerous assemblage to-night. Herr Joseffy played the piano part of Chopin's concerto in F minor, No. 2 opus 21, with all his accustomed skill, but it seemed, in view of the recent injury to his finger, to be a refinement of cruelty on the part of the audience to recall him so many times that he was compelled to respond with the familiar Pergolese aria by way of encore. The programme to-night will consist of the same work for piano and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, Mozart's adagio and fugue in C Minor, adapted for string orchestra, and the introduction and finale of Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde."

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 20.—While James Murphy was passing the railroad station at Thomaston, about 10 o'clock last night, he was instantly killed by a stone thrown by some unknown person.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 20.—An engine and 13 freight cars were ditched near Kenick, on the St. Louis and Wabash Railroad, last night, by running over an open switch. Engineer John Brennan and a brakeman were seriously injured.

A similar accident also occurred on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, near Bucklin. An engine and seven freight cars were detached, but nobody was hurt. The damage was heavy in both cases.

BEATING WESTON'S RECORD.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the six-day go-as-you-please walking match, which was begun at Agricultural Hall, on Monday morning last, the contestants had made the following scores at 12 o'clock last night: "Blower" Brown, 405 miles; Hazael, 350, and Day, 313 miles. The distances covered by Brown for the 95 hours ending at midnight beats all previous records. The only interest remaining in the contest is whether Brown will exceed 550 miles.

WAGES AT FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 20.—A special meeting of mule-spinners is called for to-morrow evening to take action toward asking an increase of wages, in addition to 15 per cent. increase granted last month. The call urges deputations to be appointed from each mill to wait upon the employers, and ask respectfully, unitedly, and determinedly for an advance.

JOHN ALLEN'S ECCENTRIC MOVEMENTS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—It is stated on authority to-night that Mr. Allen has gone to New-York alone. He saw no one connected with the firm of Dowe & Co. while here. It is not expected that he will return.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT

WHAT OFFICERS AND CAPITALISTS ARE DOING.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA ROAD—TEXAS AND PACIFIC EXTENSION—NEW RAILWAY ENTERPRISES —INCREASING ACCOMMODATIONS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20.—The Governor and Council of State have agreed to recommend to the Legislature the acceptance of the proposition of William J. Best and others, capitalists of New-York City, to buy the Western North Carolina Railroad, from Salisbury to Paint Rock and Ducktown. They are to pay $1,400,000, and the road is to be completed to Paint Rock by July 1, 1881, and to Ducktown by July 1, 1884. Mr. Best arrived here to-day. The Governor and Council will meet to-morrow, and the Legislature will be called together about March 15 to consider the proposition. There is a general inclination to get rid of the road, so as to save the expense now incurred by the State in building the road. If an advantageous sale is made, the chances of Gov. Jarvis for the nomination of Governor will be greatly strengthened. The same capitalists are reported as negotiating for the purchase of the road running from Spartanburg, S. C., to Hendersonville, N. C., so as to make connection at Ashville, N. C., when the Western North Carolina Road is completed to Paint Rock, and thus have a through line from Cincinnati and the West to Charleston, S. C. Politics enter largely into the proposed sale of the Western North Carolina Road. The Democrats are exceedingly anxious to rid themselves of the road, because they fear public sentiment as to future taxes to keep up the road. If the road is not sold, State Treasurer Worth says, there will be a deficiency in the Treasury on Sept. 30 next of $240,000 that will have to be made up next year by an increase of taxes.

MONTREAL, Feb. 20.—It is reported here to-day that the Quebec Government has appointed Walter Shanley Commissioner, Mr. Senecal General Manager, and Mr. Light Engineer of the North Shore Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—Another 50 miles of Texas and Pacific Railroad extension west of Weatherford was let yesterday. Iron and other material and a complete outfit for a telegraph line from Fort Worth to Weatherford is on hand, and trains will be running to the latter place by April 1.

The announcement is made here to-day that the Osage Division of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway, extending from Holden, Mo., to Neosho, Kan., will be leased by the Missouri Pacific and possession given. This line will be operated in connection with the St. Louis, Kansas and Arizona Railroad, and will be known as the Kansas and Arizona Division of the Missouri Pacific. It will be operated at present between Holden, Mo., and Ottawa, Kan., and pushed westward as rapidly as possible.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company has just purchased the old Ohio and Mississippi depot grounds at East St. Louis, between the Wabash and Alton freight houses. The price paid for the property is $160,000. The terminal business of the Burlington at East St. Louis was done heretofore by the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, but the new purchase secures for it independent terminal facilities at that point.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—At the meeting of the Chicago railroad companies, just ended, official information was received that the Pacific Railroad Companies had decided to meet the recent cut on emigrant fares from San Francisco to New-York by the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company by issuing emigrant tickets on steamer days at $65, the regular rate now being $65. The Chicago roads were asked to pro rate on this basis. The latter agreed, on condition that the Pacific Railroad Companies should make the reduction in the shape of a rebate to be collected in New-York, as otherwise, persons coming to Chicago could buy a New-York ticket $20 less than a Chicago ticket, and on arrival at destination here, the remainder of the passage to New-York could be sold. The Pacific Railroad Companies refused to adopt the rebate plan, and announced that unless the other were agreed to, passengers would be sent by way of St. Louis and thence East over the Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania Roads. At the same time a dispatch was received from Commissioner Fink informing the meeting that the trunk lines had decided to accept the pro rate per mile offered by the Pacific Railroad Companies without requiring the passengers to pay full fare and accept a drawback at New-York. The representatives of the Chicago lines, including the Wabash, over which the threatened cut of $65 was to be effected, probably believe the story St. Louis must pass, expressed their determination not to submit, and after uniting in a strong protest against the proposed plan of pro rating per mile, adjourned without taking further action.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Articles of association have been filed with the Secretary of State incorporating the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Railroad Company. The capital stock is fixed at $30,000,000. The road is to run "from a point on or near the west shore of the Hudson River, and on the division line between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, along or near the said west shore, via Piermont, Nyack, Haverstraw, West Point, Newburg, Rondout, Catskill, Athens, Coxsackie, Schenectady, and thence along or near the south shore of the Mohawk River to Utica, and thence by way of Syracuse to Buffalo, with loop lines or branches to the Cities of Albany and Rochester, and also by a connecting line or connecting lines from one or more points upon the Hudson River to a point upon the Hudson River opposite to the City of New-York." The total length is estimated at 500 miles, 425 of which are main line. Among the incorporators are Joseph Pool, James B. Johnson, H. J. Cullen, Henry Morgan, Hiram Pool, Henry L. Bennett, and George S. Stuwell, all of New-York City.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 20.—Articles of association of the St. Croix Falls and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The capital stock is to be $4,000,000. The road will run from St. Croix Falls to Superior City, and run through the Counties of Polk, Burnett, and Douglass, with a branch to Montreal River.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has purchased 400 feet of property adjoining 100 feet previously owned by it, between Washington and Michigan streets and Green-street and the Hamburg Canal, south of the Exchange-street depot. The price paid was $75,333 33. The intention is to secure the entire square, and to erect a large freight depot on the site, after the completion of which the Ohio-street freight-house is to be used for lake traffic exclusively. About 1,500 feet remains to be purchased.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—Ex-Secretary of State Bourwell, now President of the Massachusetts Central Road, has signed documents by which the road has an assured capital of $3,000,000 to complete its line, and cars are promised to be running soon after Nov. 1, 1880, from Boston over the whole line to the Hoosac Tunnel. The Massachusetts Central crosses the State midway between the Boston and Albany and Fitchburg Railroads, and has been pushed lately to make a new through route to the West via the Hoosac Tunnel, the Boston, Hoosac Tunnel and Western Railway, and the new proposed line along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. Bonds newly issued and secured by a bottom mortgage of the entire property have been negotiated for $3,500,000. Work will be pushed rapidly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 20.—The Venice and Carondelet Railway Company of East St. Louis, capital stock $50,000, filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State to-day. The proposition is to construct a railway from Venice, in Madison County, to East Carondelet, in St. Clair County, and to connect with all railroad lines that terminate at or pass through East St. Louis; also, with the bridge of the St. Louis Bridge Company.

THE ERIE-CENTRAL CONTRACT.

It is now announced that one of the stipulations of the Erie-New-York Central contract recently signed requires the former company to sever its connection with the passenger line to Chicago and to run its sleeping cars through to that city over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern or Michigan Central Road. The abandoned line was operated by the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies. It was established by the Pullman Company four years ago after the acquisition by Mr. Vanderbilt of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore Roads. He ordered the Pullman sleepers taken off those lines and the Wagner cars substituted. The result was the formation of the new line. During the first year of its operation the cars were run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Chicago to Chicago Junction, Ohio; over the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad to Cleveland; over the Atlantic and Great Western to Salamanca, and thence over the Erie Railway to New-York. The line was shifted over the present route because the Pennsylvania Company wanted to establish communication with the interior portion of New-York State.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY COMPANY.

AN INSTANCE OF THE DEPRESSION OF THE COAL BUSINESS LAST YEAR.

The annual report of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for 1879 has just been issued. The gross receipts aggregated $1,133,648 93, and the expenses $1,309,612 90, showing a deficiency of $125,763 27, against one of $355,860 60 in 1878. The total coal tonnage was 4,158,034 tons, against 2,503,781 tons in 1878, an increase of 1,654,303 tons. Of the tonnage of 1879, the Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company shipped 2,147,169 tons. The total production of that company was 2,179,790 tons, against 1,221,136 tons the previous year. The gross receipts of the company's railroads, which are all leased to the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, the rental being one-third of the gross earnings, were $2,413,761 39, against $1,674,052 70, an increase of $639,708 19, or 38.9 per cent. There was an increase in the quantity of coal transported via the company's canals last year of 41,822.16 tons, and the miscellaneous freight aggregated 207,776 tons; the tolls collected on which amounted to $35,275 57. The loans for construction footed up $2,500 000. The production of coal from the Lehigh property was larger in 1879 than during any previous year. In addition to the five collieries operated in 1878, No. 11 was started May 5, and No. 3 Sept. 16, leaving only No. 4 idle. This will be started during the present year, and the eight collieries will have a productive capacity of over 100 000 tons per month. The quantity shipped in 1879 was 701,761 tons, and, although the cost of mining was materially reduced, still owing to the very low prices prevailing, the company derived only $190,623 52 net revenue from this large output. The amount expended for improvements was $39,391 31, and for additional equipment, $17,456 11. During the year $793,000 consolidated 7 per cent bonds were sold at an average of 86 per cent. The guaranteed dividends on the stock of the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad were, through negotiation, reduced for five years from 10 to 7 per cent. per annum from Sept. 1, 1879, making an annual saving of $41,000 per year. The board refused an offer from a number of Philadelphia and New-York capitalists to purchase, on certain conditions, the 18,900 shares of the company's stock held by the company. In addition to these shares the company has on hand $1,108,000 of consolidated 7 per cent. bonds, against a floating debt at the close of the year of $1,000,000. The first installment of the debenture loan matured, and was paid on Dec. 10.

LULL IN THE PETROLEUM TRADE.

REFLECTIONS UPON THE JANUARY REPORT—KEENE'S FINGERS IN THE MARKET.

OIL CITY, Penn., Feb. 20.—The January report of oil operations shows many things of interest to the general public as well as to the immediate trade. However little the fact may be relished by producers and the holders of high-priced oil, it is none the less true that there is at present in the oil region of Pennsylvania a stock of 8,500,000 barrels of crude oil above ground, while Europe has any quantity of refined on hand that has been held for months in the hope of higher prices. Where the bottom will be found, no one at present feels like hazarding a guess. Crude sold in Bradford less than two years ago for 62½ cents per barrel, with a stock on hand of 3,500,000 barrels. To-day it is selling for $1 05, with a stock of more than 6,000,000 barrels. The past five months have been remarkable in all departments of the trade. Great activity has been manifested in the production, buying, selling, and refining, but the lull has come, and will apparently stay. The brokers had one lively day last week, but all the others were devoid of interest, and orders are noticeable only because of their scarcity. The heavy fall of snow made good roads in the Bradford field, and operations were for a time quite brisk. Men and teams were busy hauling timber and rig material, so as to be ready, when the weather settled, to "bounce the drill" and add to the already immense stock on hand. The producer can never resist the temptation to put up still another rig, and when up he cannot rest until the rig is at work, striking toward China in search of a "gusher," although every foot the iron goes into the ground may cost him twice the value of the oil he receives in return. The fact is, the more one studies the science of producing oil the less wonder there is that the supply so greatly exceeds the demand. Let one buy or lease a tract that is known to be prolific, and the desire to develop it is irresistible, though the result is cheap oil, and possibly a closing out by the Sheriff.

The situation is growing complicated, and it is little wonder that the wheels of trade seem locked. Tide-water certificates are selling on the market at the same price as United, and now that the subject is being talked about in Wall-street it assumes a new importance here. Certainly something large seems to be in the wind. Keene probably knew how he was building when he bought up New-Jersey Central Railroad stock, and so on up to the Tide-water Pipe Line. It is probably believes in carrying his goods over his own property, and quite likely can afford to do it cheaper than can other routes. Already there are men here who think that Keene has a large interest in the producing territory of Bradford, and that the recent purchases of large tracts there for New-York capitalists is but the hand of Keene and his followers, who are slowly but surely getting their fingers on the Standard's throat, and, that, when everything is right, they will endeavor to squeeze the life out of that giant corporation. It is reported that 1,000,000 bbls. of Chicago wheat is, as is here thought, turned his attention more especially to our commodity, with a view to making good that loss. However that may be, expectation is on tiptoe, and all eyes are kept wide open to see what the next sharp turn may bring.

It is hard to be cheerful when the heart is sore, and so it is with the oil speculator who is loaded to the guards with crude that cost him $1 20, and who must look all the bear arguments in the face and smile. It would not be surprising if a few days should show a large short interest; men will go short at $1 who were the most rampant bulls at $1 25, and who talked the loudest of two-dollar oil. As a large number of certificates have been taken off the market and put away for a rise in the tide, the shrewd manipulators will work hard to make some of the weak and tired holders drop their bundles, weaken the market so that the chronic bears who believe in seventy-five-cent oil can get short to their hearts' content, and then, by a little careful working, a small squeeze is given the market; it starts up a little and looks fresh; then the old game of frightening the shorts into covering is played, and a dull time is eased over and expenses paid for a few at the expense of the many.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS PUNISHED.

THE BRADY GANG'S LEADERS IN PRISON—OTHERS DISCHARGED WITH A WARNING.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.—Judge Nixon, of the United States District Court, in this city, by sentences to various terms of imprisonment, has effectually broken up the work of the Brady brothers and their associates, who, for 14 years and more, have openly defied the revenue officers in New-York and New-Jersey in the operation of illicit distilleries. Of the seven men, John Brady and his brothers Edward, Hugh, and Thomas, Edward Carroll, Michael Hammill, and Hermann Clark, arrested for operating the illicit still seized under the Palisades, six were convicted at this term of court, Clark was acquitted by the jury, and sentence was suspended in the cases of Hugh and Thomas Brady on account of previous imprisonment and a promise from both of future good behavior. The others are sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison at Trenton.

John Brady, the financial man, when called for sentence, made a statement in his own behalf, pleading that money advanced to a brother engaged in unlawful business, should not implicate him, and seemed astonished when Judge Nixon, without reply, sentenced him to one year's imprisonment at hard labor. Edward Brady, who bravely offered to bear the responsibility of the whole matter, had nothing to say when called for sentence, and was sent to prison for two years. Edward Carroll, the sailing-master of the distillery sloop, said that when the register of the sloop was taken out in his name he had never imagined that this could possibly criminate him. He had supposed that, though the sloop would be confiscated by the Government, and that would be all. Judge Nixon interrupted him in his statement at this point, saying that as the prisoner did not have any money invested in the sloop, he had little to fear. Carroll said that when he found that he could be criminally prosecuted he immediately gave up his employment. He admitted, however, that he had been connected with the Bradys in previous enterprises. In conclusion, Carroll spoke of his wife and family, when Judge Nixon again interrupted him, saying that his wife, family, and "store" would do better without him, and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment. Hammill, who enjoys the alias of "Gabby Mike," had nothing to say in his defense, only pleading that he might be sent to the Hudson County Jail, where he would have better opportunities to write to his friends. Judge Nixon refused, and sent him to work with the others for a period of six months.

A GLANCE INTO THE PAST

SECRETARY THOMPSON'S LECTURE IN BROOKLYN.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF THE GREAT DEAD—ADAMS, JACKSON, AND CLAY—HOW THEY LOOKED AND SPOKE.

The Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, last evening delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, entitled "Recollections of Great Men," for the benefit of the Summerfield Methodist Church Sunday-school. The distinguished speaker attracted a large audience which quite filled the spacious theatre. Probably not less than 2,500 people were present. On the platform, among others, were Mr. A. W. Tenney, United States District Attorney; Judge Neilson, Judge Reynolds, ex-Mayor Hunter, and the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler. Judge Reynolds introduced Secretary Thompson, who was greeted with applause. As he advanced to the reading desk he produced a manuscript, and after a brief apology for the awkwardness occasioned by a departure from his usual habit of extemporaneous speaking, he began the reading of what proved to be an exceedingly interesting narration of his personal recollections of John Q. Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Henry Clay with brief references to Chief-Justice Marshall, the Hon. Thomas Marshall, the Hon. Henry A. Wise, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, and others. He regarded Mr. Adams as one of the greatest men, if not the ablest statesman, the United States has ever produced. He said that while Adams appeared to be cold and unsympathetic in his nature, and exhibited no warmth of feeling in his intercourse with others, his passions were really violent, and, at times, seemingly beyond his control. They slept within him like the smoldering lava within the depths of a volcano, and when they burst forth they were terrific in their effect. Jackson and Clay had the same kind of courage, they were formed in the same mold. Each felt that he was born to command, as in fact they were. Neither of them, when aroused, calculated the consequences or took any heed of danger. Mr. Thompson stated that he served with Mr. Adams in the House of Representatives during the Twenty-seventh and Twenty-ninth Congresses, and until Mr. Adams's death. He was present at his seat when he fell at his desk. He died like a mediæval knight with all his armor on, and at his post of duty. He was ready at the last moment to break a lance with any adversary, come from whatever quarter he might. The speaker said he witnessed one of the most remarkable events of Mr. Adams's life, and that was his trial in the House of Representatives for introducing a petition from some of the citizens of Massachusetts to dissolve the Union. Very few events had impressed him as did that. Congress sought to condemn Adams for presenting for what Mr. Adams conceived to be, and the speaker said, what in point of fact was the plain performance of his duty. This petition was introduced by him Jan. 6, 1842, and it was accompanied by a motion that the committee be instructed to report against the prayer of the petitioners. He determined to maintain inviolate the constitutional right of petition. He had but a few days before exhibited his earnestness and his honesty by presenting a petition from Georgia asking for his own removal from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, because, as the petition specified, he had become a monomaniac on the subject of slavery. Henry A. Wise, Tom Marshall, and Gilmer of Virginia, were selected to lead an attack upon Mr. Adams. This remarkable contest lasted for 11 days, and though Adams's adversaries were in the full vigor and flush of manhood, and Adams was trembling with age and weak with the labors of an industrious life, the result was the triumphant victory of Adams, and the overwhelming defeat of his assailants. The speaker happened to know, he said, before his memorable contest occurred, that Marshall considered himself more than a match for Adams, for the brilliant Kentuckian was not without egotism. To knowingly invoke a controversy with Adams was almost as unwise as for one to enter a cage with wild animals. Besides himself there was but one member of Congress, Mr. Thompson said, who witnessed that memorable debate who now survived.

The first time the speaker ever saw Andrew Jackson was at Nashville, Tenn., on Jan. 8, 1837. He had been defeated for the Presidency three years before, in the contest with Adams, Clay, and Crawford, and at that time was again a candidate. The occasion was the celebration of his memorable victory at New-Orleans by which he had fairly earned the title of hero of two wars. As he appeared on horseback, with his rods from the Hermitage into the town, impressed the beholder as a man on whom the Almighty had fixed the stamp of greatness. The next time the speaker had seen him was on the occasion of his inauguration at Washington, March 4, 1829, which found the city the speaker and his father had arrived from their Western homes on horseback. Mr. Thompson had been introduced to the President on that occasion by his father, who remarked to Jackson that the young man was even at that time falling away from the principles of Democracy which he (the elder Thompson) had always maintained. Instead of receiving a lecture from Jackson, as he greatly feared, the President placed his hand upon the speaker's head, and said: "My son, think always for yourself, and let your conscience be your invariable guide." It had been claimed that Jackson did not write his inaugural address. Mr. Thompson stated that he was in the possession of letters which were of a private and personal character, and could not, therefore, be published with propriety, which proved beyond a doubt that Jackson wrote this state paper at the Hermitage before he left home without the assistance of any one and without consultation with any one.

Clay's oratory Mr. Thompson thought unequaled. He was classically educated, having in his early years, unlike Adams, been compelled to devote his energies to the obtaining of a livelihood. He never studied oratory. His eloquence consisted in the utterance of such thoughts and sentiments as it was necessary to utter without arriving for effect. His eloquence was like the blaze of internal fires breaking forth. Mr. Thompson witnessed Clay's farewell to his colleagues of the Senate in 1842, after a continuous public service of 40 years. The scene was a dramatic and effective one. It reached its climax when Calhoun, between whom and Mr. Clay no private intercourse had existed for some years, waited across the Senate Chamber and grasped Mr. Clay by the hand, and without words bade his ancient adversary a private adieu. Now, when the silver cord is loosened and the golden bond is broken," when he was alike insensible to either praise or censure, those who saw and realized the power of this great man should not be denied the privilege of expressing their admiration for him in life, and their veneration for his memory now when he was dead.

CRIME AND ITS RESULTS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CRIMINAL CASES—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Commissioner Raum to-day received a telegram from the Deputy-Collector of Internal Revenue at Atlanta, Ga., stating that yesterday two illicit distilleries were captured in Butts County while in full operation. The proprietors were McMichael and Dukes.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—Twelve prisoners escaped from the jail at Geneva, Kane County, last night after supper. They were pleased, as usual, for an hour or two, in the debtors'-room. In the absence of the keeper they burned and cut a hole in the ceiling and got up into the court-room; from this they escaped into the street. Ten got away and two were left behind, one of whom was sick and the other a fat Irishman, stuck in the hole. Among those who escaped were all the ruffians in the jail, a few minor offenders being in another part of the building. The officers came to Chicago to-day in search of the prisoners. None of them have thus far been found. George Wilson, a noted burglar, was among the number.

JAMESTO

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY HOUSES TO LET.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO JAMES CHOLWELL, TIMES OFFICE.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PROPOSALS.

LOST AND FOUND.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

MUTUAL AFFAIRS.

SHIPPING.

UNION LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Pier No. 29 N. R., foot of King-st.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 2, 8:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, March 9, 2:30 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, March 16, 9 A. M.
MONTANA.....TUESDAY, March 23, 8:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, March 30, 8 A. M.
☞ These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and pleasant. They carry neither cattle, sheep or pigs.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 51 and 53 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia Office, No. 146 South 4th-st.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
WERRA.....Sat., Feb. 21 | MOSAU.....Sat., March 6
GEN. WERDER, Sat., Feb. 28 | RHEIN.....Sat., March 13
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R., as follows:
Steamer STATE OF NEVADA... Thurs., March 4, 12 M.
Steamer STATE OF ALABAMA, Thurs., March 11, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $100 to $75, according to accommodation; second cabin, $40; steerage, $30.
Return tickets, $180; second cabin, $80; steerage, $60.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Gen'l Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY,
Between New-York and Havre,
Company's Pier, (new) No. 43 North River, foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid 50th transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, March 3, 10 A. M.
AMERIQUE, R. Joncla.....Wednesday, March 17, 9 A. M.
PEROU, Tréhiou.....Thurs., Feb. 26, 4 P. M.
FRANCE, Trehiou.....Sat., March 6, 1:30 P. M.
Chester drawn on Credit Lyonais of Paris is amongst to suit.
For freight and passage apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent No. 55 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.
Bolivia, Feb. 21, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia, March 6 P. M.
Anchoria.....Feb. 28, 7 A. M. | Circassia, March 13, 7 A. M.
Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates, $140. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.
California...Feb. 28, 7 A. M. | Australia...March 6, 1 P. M.
Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.
Hamburg-American Packet Company-Via Isle of Wight.
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
GELLERT...Thurs., Feb. 26 | SILESIA, Thurs., March 11
HAMBURG, Thurs., March 4 | SUEVIA, Thurs., March 18
Rates of Passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
WM. F. GAZZAM & CO., G. B. SCHMIDT & CO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
No. 61 Broadway, N. Y. No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.
Steamers leave Co.'s pier, 3d Avenue, foot of Fifth-st., Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, as follows:
Spaarndam.....Saturday, Feb. 21
Veendam.....Wednesday, Feb. 25
Rotterdam.....Wednesday, March 3
Spaarndam.....Wednesday, March 10
Veendam.....Wednesday, March 17
Rates of passage, $60 and $70. Steerage, $26.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or B. B. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.
Magnificent accommodations for passengers.
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Thursday, Feb. 26
E. H. SPACKMAN.....Thursday, March 4
JAMES E. WARD & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—Epps's Cocoa, simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tins, by grocers, labelled thus: "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48 Threadneedle-st., and 170 Piccadilly, Works, Holland-st., Blackfriars, London, England."

HOP BITTERS GIVES STRENGTH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
CASH—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND silver, at private sale, low for cash or on small advance. ORO A. ALLEN, pawnbroker, 1,199 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

RED ELEPHANT MINING COMPANY.
Capital Stock, $5,000,000, in 500,000 Shares of $10 each.
NON-ASSESSABLE.
Incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York.
LOCATION OF MINES: RED ELEPHANT MOUNTAIN, CLEAR CREEK COUNTY, COLORADO.
Six miles from Georgetown, one-half mile from Lawson, on the Colorado Central Railroad.
OFFICERS.
HARVEY DURAND, President.
C. FRED. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.
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Messrs. STANLEY, Western Union Telegraph Building, New-York, Messrs. Stanley, Clark & Smith, Counsellors.
J. M. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. Messrs. J. M. Brown & Co., Bankers.
REGISTRAR,
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.
OFFICES
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New-York.

New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Securities.

New-Jersey Midland Railroad Securities.

New-York and New-Jersey Railroad Securities.

Jersey City and Albany Railway Securities.

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
MOLLER & CO.,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

CENTRAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
STOCK OF
AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
Cairo and St. Louis Railroad Stock.
California Pacific Railroad Stock.
St. Joseph and Western Railroad Stock.
ARKANSAS, KANSAS, AND TEXAS COUNTY BONDS.
Henry County 10s. | Chariton County 8s.
Pettis County 10s. | Vernon County 8s.
Buchanan County 10s. | Bay County 8s.
ALL OTHER MISSOURI COUNTY BONDS.
Bought and sold by
P. J. GOODHART,
No. 17 Broad-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Chicago, Jan. 27, 1880.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS: Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on the 25th day of February, 1880, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, for the purpose of considering and acting upon a contract to consolidate, with it, in a form to be agreed upon, the railroad, stock, property, and franchises of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska; and also to consider and act upon a resolution of the board to increase under the provisions of your charter the capital stock of the company to the amount thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation, and for the transaction of any other business incidental thereto. By order of the board of Directors.
J. M. FORBES, President.
Proxies can be obtained at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

ATCHISON, COLORADO & PACIFIC R. R.
1st Mort. 6 per Cent. Bonds.
This road is an extension of and guaranteed by the Central Branch of Union Pacific, and under management of Union Pacific Railway Company. It runs through the rich Counties of Northern Kansas. The bonds are issued at $16,000 per mile, due 1905.
A limited amount for sale at par and interest.
WOOD & DAVIS,
31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.
NOTICE.
The undersigned are prepared to purchase, pursuant to the provisions of the Land Grant Mortgage made by the Western Railroad Company of Minnesota to them as Trustees, fifteen (15) bonds of the series of $100,000, secured by said mortgage, and will receive proposals from the holders for the sale of that number of said bonds until the 1st day of March next, at No. 316 South 7th-st., Philadelphia, Penn. Purchases to be made of the bonds offered at the lowest price, but the right to reject any and all proposals is reserved.
C. J. FAULKNER SMITH, } Trustees.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1880.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, Corner Rector-st.,
New-York, Jan. 6, 1880.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of a deed of trust executed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, under date of Feb. 1, 1875, to the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee, the following numbered bonds have this day been drawn for redemption, viz.: Nos. 7, 126, 193, 231, 236, 490, 579, each for $200 sterling, and Nos. 33, 78, 125, 455, 496, 619, and 692, each for $100 sterling. And in behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notice is hereby given that the same will be redeemed at the counting-house of Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., London, on the 1st day of March, 1880, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
JAS. R. OGILVIE, Vice-President.

CLINTON B. FISK & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 2 BROAD-ST., DREXEL BUILDING,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT AND INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
For cash, or on margin, all securities dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange. Brokers in State, Railway, Municipal, Mining, and miscellaneous stocks and bonds.

AS MISAPPREHENSION EXISTS AS TO the powers of the Reorganization Committee of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company with reference to the Junior Securities of that road, the committee give notice that, according to the terms of the agreement, the first mortgage bondholders and the holders of the Receiver's debt certificates, the time within which the Junior Securities can become parties to said reorganization positively expires on the 15th day of February, 1880. CONRAD N. JORDAN, Chairman.

John A. Dodge & Co.,
BANKERS AND STOCK-BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, buy and sell on 2 to 5 per cent margin, all stocks dealt in on the New-York stock Exchange, and execute orders for Stock privilege contracts at favorable rates. Full information on all matters relating to Stock speculation furnished on application. Weekly report of movements in the Stock market sent free.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 PINE-ST., N. Y.
GOVERNMENT BONDS, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
CHOICE RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.
C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

P. E. TROWBRIDGE,
BANKER AND BROKER,
No. 2 Broad and No. 27 Wall-st.
"Member of the New-York Stock Exchange."
BUYS AND SELLS
Straitsville Coal and Iron Company Stock, paying 1 per cent per month dividends; Pacific Railroad of Missouri Third Mortgage bonds; Chicago, St. Paul, and Minneapolis securities. Bonds, stocks, miscellaneous and investment securities bought and sold for cash, or carried on margin.

BROOKLYN, FLATBUSH AND CONEY ISLAND R. R. STOCK
FOR SALE BY
A. H. BALDWIN
No. 66 BROADWAY.

MR. F. E. BUYN, FROM AMSTERDAM, Holland, acting for the firm of Ker Bolton & Co., Glasgow, Scotland, requests manufacturers of dry goods (staples) for the export trade, and also exporters of Pevey's petroleum to cause to call, list, maildar consignments to Yara, (Dutch colonies,) Singapore, or Manila, against cash advances or gratis. Name to be Exed Atty, savannah, to address their factotum, Mr. BUYN, Windsor Hotel, New-York City.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—The first mortgage six per cent gold bonds, and the second mortgage income bonds of the International and Great Northern Railroad Company are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's first mortgage receipts. The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. Kennedy & Co., No. 59 William-st., New-York.
By order of the Purchasing Committee.
JOHN E. KENNEDY, Chairman.

CHRYSOLITE, LITTLE CHIEF, AMIE.—Dividends this month, $250,000; six times as big as ever; no say mortgage or bond; just as safe. We add daily in these stocks, in large or small lots; also, Maylower, Freeland, King Bee, Silver Cliff Gold Rock.
HASS & HERBERD, No. 33 Cedar-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

ALL STOCKHOLDERS OF THE GERMANIA Petroleum Company call on or write to JOHN POMDIS, No. 12 Broad-st. Stockholders please bring stock.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Bankers and Brokers in gold and government securities and investment bonds in military chest, pounds, &c. &c.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4TH-av.—Sunday morning, 9:30 to 10:15, young converts' Bible-class; 10:30, Rev. Dr. Hall. 3 P. M., Rev. Dr. Thompson. 8 P. M., YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETINGS.—Sunday, 4 P. M., medical students only; 8:30 P. M., young men generally. Thursday, as usual. 3 P. M., young converts' meeting. Daily Union Meetings (excepting Friday and Sunday evenings) for both sexes, from 4 to 5 o'clock.

OFFICERS.
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C. FRED. LIEBOLD, M. D., Vice-President.
WM. G. SMITH, Treasurer.
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REGISTRAR,
UNION TRUST COMPANY, New-York.
OFFICES
NO. 33 BROAD-ST., New-York.

A LECTURE.
West Twenty-fifth-Street United Presbyterian Church, Between 6th and 7th-avs.
REV. W. R. RANE,
Subject—"Gravitation and Its Perils."
Tickets, 25 cents.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK Academy Committee will be held at Academy, No. 224 E. corner of 14th-st. on Sunday evening, Feb. 22, at 7:45 o'clock. The Rev. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy; Gen. Gordon, U. S. Senator from Georgia; Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, and others will speak.

A CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV., COR. 18TH-st.—Rev. Dr. Hall, pastor of Fifth-Avenue Church, preaches at 3 P. M. Sunday afternoon; subject—"The Guiding Light." Singing by Miss Henrietta Beebe and the Beebe choir. All seats free. Everybody cordially welcomed.

A FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, At the age of 40 and 50, Dr. J. L. Caven, of Toronto University, will preach Sunday morning, 11 o'clock, and in the evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meeting, Wednesday, 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st. and 4th-av.
[STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.]
S. J. Knapp, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Double Tuesday evening in Dr. Crosby's Chapel.

ATHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 45TH-st., west of 6th-av.—The Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Miracle of Jesus," and at 7:45, to young men on "Truth."

AT SPRING-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. Alfred H. Moment.—Sabbath services: 10:30, Memorial Discourse of the late Deacon Richard T. Veranance; 7:30, "Hymns; their Origin and Influence."

AT SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Samuel W. Hamilton, will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

AT THE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET A. R. P. Church, corner of the New-York Bank, D.D., will preach at 10:30 A. M.; the Rev. G. F. Glover, Pastor, at 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school Mission Anniversary at 2 o'clock, with special exercises.

AT BRUNY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor, the Rev. John F. Richmond. At 7:30 P. M., by the Rev. Wm. H. Mickle. Rich and poor invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 and at 2 o'clock.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS WILL DELIVER An discourse on "The Evidences of an Invisible World," at 11 o'clock, in Steck's Music Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., near 5th-av. A cordial invitation to all. Good music; seats free.

AT THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, DR. Talmage (having returned from the West) will preach, as usual, to-morrow morning at 10:30, and evening at 7:30.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER 20th-st.—Services Sunday morning, evening, Feb. 22, at 11 A. M. and at 7:45 in the evening. Public cordially invited. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M.

AT THE WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—The Pastor, the Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., will preach on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BROTHER PRICE'S PRAYING BAND WILL conduct the services in the Bedford Hill M. E. Church, East 59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Sunday, morning, afternoon, and evening. A cordial welcome to all.

BISHOP SNOW, THE INTERPRETER OF the Mormon Church, will preach in Memorial College, 42d-st. and 4th-av. Sunday, at 3 P. M. Let those who desire to understand the Mysteries of the Kingdom of God come and hear.

CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Canal-st., near Canal.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hoffman. Afternoon subject—"Christ's Public Investitures." Lectures and prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-AV., Corner 34th-st.—The Pastor, the Rev. Robert Collyer, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—"The Power of the Keys" (repeated by special request.) Evening—"The Human Life of George Washington."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs.—The Rev. R. Meddaugh, Pastor, will preach morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30. Prayer-meeting Monday and Friday evenings. Strangers are cordially invited to attend all the services.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—(SIXTH UNIversalist society.)—57th-st., corner 8th-av.—The Rev. Thomas B. Thayer, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 11—"The Birthday of a Man." Evening, 7:45, Lectures Explanatory of Universalism: 7. "Popular Fallacies Considered."

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, MERCER-st., near Astor-pl.—The Rev. W. C. Prime will preach to-morrow at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The seats always free. Ushers meet strangers at the door.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Lafayette-place, corner East 4th-st., near Broadway.—The Rev. Thomas M. S. Hutton, D. D., will preach on Sabbath-day, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M. and the Rev. Alma Thomas-son at 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADison-av., corner 42d-st.—The Rev. R. Cameron Rhoton, D. D., Rector.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. Julius E. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore will preach at both services.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, COR. ner of 9th-av. and 28th-st.—The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., Rector.—Morning service, 10:30; evening service, 7:30. Wednesday at 8 P. M., the Rev. R. F. De Costa will preach.

COOPER UNION.—EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT at 7:30, Mr. Sawyer will conduct Gospel service. Mr. Thatcher will lead the singing.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—The Rev. Henry Brooks, Rector.—Divine services 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th-st., near 7th-av.—The Rev. John J. Wilson, D. D., Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST Episcopal Church, near 8th-av., New-York.—The Rev. George E. Strobridge, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning subject—"Deliverance from Sin." Evening subject—"The Opening Passage of the Lord's Prayer."

EVENINGS WITH CHRIST.—DR. NEWMAN will preach the sixth sermon on "Christology"—"Christ Among the Philosophers"—in Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th-av. and 14th-st. at 7:30 P. M. He will also preach at 11 A. M.

FOURTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner 5th-av.—To-morrow, bible-school at 9:30 A. M. Sermon, "Teaching the Holy Spirit." Evening, R. Meeting. Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Teachers meeting this week on Wednesday evening. Friday evening, Prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome. The Rev. C. A. Stoddard, H. L. Clark, and A. Van Deusen, with Elders.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st. Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Children's service of song on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. public invited. Music with a large church organ. Donations of shoes and second-hand clothing earnestly desired.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison-av. and 58th-st., the Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rev. Dr. Peacock, D. D., will preach. Seats free in the evening.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, NEAR Division-st.—Hymeon's Prayer Band will conduct the revival services morning, afternoon, and evening. Union Love Feast at 2:15 P. M. Revival meetings through the week.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 8TH-av., and 11th-st.—The Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 46th-st., west of Broadway.—10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rev. William P. Breed, D. D., of Philadelphia, Penn.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER FARrar-st. and Willis-av.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by the Rev. Human Lincoln, D.D., of New-York.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, near Chatham-square.—Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.; singing by the children and young people of the Bible-class. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Visitors always welcome.

M'AULEY WATER-STREET MISSION, No. 316 Water-st.—Preaching every evening and Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and every Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Take Third-avenue steam-cars to Franklin-square, walk down Dover-st., one block and turn to the left.

MADISON-AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Madison-av. and 47th-st., the Rev. William Lloyd Pastor.—Morning at 11 o'clock, subject—"Behold the Lamb." Evening at 7:45, subject—"Happiness here can it be Found." Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON-AVENUE CHURCH OF THE Disciples, (Congregationalist,) corner 45th-st. the Rev. W. T. Davis.—Morning, 10:45—"False and True Freedom." Evening, 7:45—"The Nonsense Man." Lecture on "The Ministry, Its Perversion." Sunday evening Meetings: Wednesday and Friday evenings.

MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 55th-st., the Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school session, 3:30 P. M.; Pastor's class at 7:45 P. M. Sacrament.

MADISON-AVENUE AND TWENTY-NINTH-street (Reformed) Presbyterian Church.—The Pastor, the Rev. Nash'l W. Conkling, D. D., will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Hours of service, 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Madison-av. and 59th-st.—SUNDAY, March 14, 1880.—Divine service at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIAtion.—Primary class this day, 3 o'clock. Mrs. Sarah J. Eddy, teacher. "Teaching the Holy Spirit." Memorial Presbyterian, Church Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Robinson, conductor. Superintendents' meeting Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton-Street Chapel, the Rev. A. E. Schauffler, conductor. Normal class, Tuesday, 4:30, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, the Ralph Wells, conductor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, NO. 111 FULTON-st. and No. 58 Ann-st.—Preaching Sunday, 11 A. M., 7:45 P. M., by the Pastor in charge, the Rev. A. J. Park. Monday evening, praise-meeting, and Friday evening, prayer-meeting, at 7:45 o'clock. In this church the Fulton-Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER 8th-av. and 31st-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. S. S. Rossiter. Morning service, 10:30. Subject—"The Nature of Justification." Evening service, 7:30—"Excuses; or, the Refuge of Lies." Strangers cordially invited to be present.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, the Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Bible reading at 3:30 P. M. Daily morning and evening prayer-meetings.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 23d-st., between Madison and William sts.—Preaching by the Rev. B. Talbot, Pastor, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school and class-meeting, 9 A. M. Young people's meeting, 6:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially welcomed.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., NEAR 7th-av.—Services at 10:30 and 7:30. Subject in the morning—"The Duty of Christians with Respect to the Rites of Consecration." Sabbath-school and Bible-classes, 2:30. Strangers cordially welcomed.

REV. H. W. KNEPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Light Opera House, Church corner of Vine-st. at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

SIXTH-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, Sycamore, West 42d-st.—The Rev. P. D. Faloy will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 2:30. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Welcome to all.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Sycamore Brooms and Ridge sts., the Rev. Henry D. Hunter, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 7:45. Strangers cordially welcomed.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, EAST 76TH-ST., near 5th-av. Dr. Smith, Rector.—Sunday services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rev. Francis Lobdell, of St. Andrew's Church, will preach the second of six Sunday-evening sermons.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 57th-st., near 6th-av.—Sunday, the Rev. J. Tuttey, at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M., by request of Young Men's Union, a discourse on "The World's Estimate of Washington." All cordially invited.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST. NEAR 8th-av.—The Rev. Peter Cartwright, D. D., will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. All the welcome.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,
No. 57 to 59 West 46th-st.
Rev. A. R. HART, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, STUYVESANT-Square.—The Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector. Sunday services, 11 o'clock A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Public cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
34-av., between 10th and 11th sts.
The Rev. ROBERT H. HULL, Pastor.
Morning,
THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTER.
Evening,
SAFE FOR ETERNITY.
Baptising after evening sermon.
Meetings Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Strangers cordially welcomed.

THE REV. S. H. SIMPSON, PASTOR, WILL preach in Thirteenth-Street Presbyterian Church, between 5th and 7th avs., to-morrow morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE REV. R. G. STORRS, D. D., OF BROOK-lyn, will preach in Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av. and 48th-st., on Sabbath, 22d inst., at 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Rev. Rollin A. Sawyer, D. D., late of Irvington-on-the-Hudson, will preach to-morrow. Morning service at 11 o'clock and the afternoon at 4 o'clock.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, 133 4th-st., near 6th-av. Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. Dr. Hatfield. Pastor-Morning preaching at 10:30 A. M. Evening, Miss Frances E. Willard, the distinguished lecturer, will speak on Temperance. Revival meetings during the week. Strangers welcome.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESbyterian Church, 23d-st., near 7th-av.—The Rev. Dr. Paxton, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORNER 38th-st.—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Rev. Treadwell Walden will preach.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF LA PLATA MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, LAIDLAW, GOLL & CO., 58 BROADWAY, ROOMS 12 AND 13. NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1880.
DIVIDEND NO. 6.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS per share, (or a total of $150 on the capital stock) payable on MONDAY, March 1, prox., at the office of the company. Transfer-books will close on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25th inst., and re-open TUESDAY, March 2, 1880.
Statement of the financial condition of the company:
Cash capital.....$100,000 00
Dec. 31, 1878.—Balance surplus account.. 45,380 16
Jan. 31, 1880.—Net earnings for Month of January.....35,184 89
$170,943 75
Dividend of 7½ cents per share, 200,000 shares.....$15,000 00
Reserved for assessments 6 cents per share, 200,000 shares.....12,000 00—$26,000 00
Leaving cash balance Feb. 1, 1880.....$144,943 75
W. B. ALLEN, Assistant Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.—Interest on the second mortgage income bonds of this company, earned during the year 1879, will be paid to the registered holders on and after the 1st days of March and September, 1880, respectively, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum—3 per cent, being payable on March 1, 1880, and 2 per cent on Sept. 1, 1880, at the office of the company, No. 59 William-st., New-York.
The books of registry will be closed on the 20th days of February and August, 1880, respectively, and opened on the 2d days of March and September, 1880, respectively. By order of the Directors.
THOS. W. PEARSALL, President.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY.
Rooms Nos. 47 to 57 Bogart Building,
No. 113 Broadway, New-York, Feb. 14, 1880.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 21) of ONE Per Cent. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000,) or Fifty Cents per Share, out of the net earnings, payable at the Central Trust Company on the 20th inst.
Transfer-books will close Feb. 21 and reopen Feb. 26.
DRAKE DE KAY,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1880.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of 3 1-2 per cent is payable on demand.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Sec.

EUREKA GOLD MINING COMPANY,
No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1880.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AT ITS regular monthly meeting, held this day, have declared a dividend at the rate of Five Cents per share, payable on the 1st day of March.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th inst. and reopened on the 1st proximo.
W. VAN NORDEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1880.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of March next to the holders of its capital stock as registered at 3 P. M. on the 12th February next, after which, and until the 4th March, the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17, 1880.
THE BODIE CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 8, of Twenty-five Cents per share, payable at the office of LAIDLAW & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, 1st March, on all stock issued from the New-York transfer agency.
Transfer-books close on the 15th inst., and reopen 2d proximo.
WM. H. LENT, Secretary.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18, 1880.
THE FATHER DE SMET CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY has declared Dividend No. 3, of Thirty Cents per share, payable on the 24th inst., at the office of Laidlaw & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, on presentation of certificates.
A. REMME, President.

ELECTIONS.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Feb. 19, 1880.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ann

A BIG FIRE ON BROADWAY

TWO FIREMEN FALL INTO THE BURNING BUILDING.

NOS. 384 AND 386 BROADWAY ENTIRELY CONSUMED—LOSS NEARLY HALF A MILLION—ORIGIN OF THE FIRE—ITS RAPID PROGRESS—LIST OF LOSSES.

A fire last night destroyed the handsome and well-appointed buildings, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, which were about 45 by 170 feet on the ground plan, five stories high and marble-fronted. Careful estimates, which can only be set aside by the Board of Underwriters, place the total loss at $480,000. During the progress of the fire two members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 fell with the roof and met a horrible death.

The fire was discovered about 10 minutes after 6 o'clock, by Mr. J. J. Wilhelm, a clerk in the employ of Herrman Baker, No. 103 Duane-street. Mr. Wilhelm was on his way home, when, in passing Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, he saw a stream of smoke pouring from a hole in the vault lights over the front basement. Mr. Wilhelm obtained a fire key last week, and thought it a good opportunity to use it; so, making sure that a fire was burning in the basement, he ran to the corner of White-street and Broadway and sent out alarm No. 125. Meanwhile, inmates of the building discovered the fire. A clerk in the employ of Hasen Todd & Co., dry goods merchants, who occupy the sub-cellar, basement, and first floor, saw flames in the basement. He warned Mr. Hazen, a member of the firm, who was sitting in the office. Mr. Hesen was so alarmed that he ran into the street bareheaded, and forgot to lock the safe, which contained the books of the firm, valuable papers, and from $10,000 to $15,000 in money and checks. By this time the flames were sweeping toward Cortlandt-alley, a distance from Broadway of 170 feet, and although Mr. Hazen offered in succession $50, $100, $200 to any one who would close the door of his safe, he found no one who had the hardihood to attempt the undertaking. Just after Mr. Hazen escaped, the engineer and watchman of the buildings, which are heated throughout by steam, escaped in an exhausted condition, and were dragged into the street by a policeman.

When the first engines arrived the fire was not considered a dangerous one, and four minutes elapsed before a second alarm was sent out. The engines called by this alarm were at work before it was considered necessary to send out a third alarm. This was at 6:21 o'clock. The engines that came to this call took water more as a matter of precaution than of necessity, as the fire was then believed to be well under control—in fact, only smoke was visible; but five minutes later it was apparent that the fire below was stronger than it was at first supposed, and it began to break through the middle of the first floor, above which was an open space, surrounded on the second and third floors by a gallery. Then special call after special call was sounded until there were in the neighboring streets 22 engine companies and 9 hook and ladder companies.

The second and third floors of the buildings were occupied by Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., dealers in ladies' and tailors' trimmings and buttons, &c.; Ezra M. Drake, dealer in spool cotton and notions. Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co. were taking stock, and the clerks expected to be up until midnight. Some of them who were at supper when the alarm was given returned and put the books and papers in the safe. The upper floors were occupied by James Wilde & Co., clothiers, whose employes had left the building. An attempt was made by the Fire Insurance Patrol to save property belonging to Hazen, Todd & Co., but they only succeeded in removing about $10,000 worth of goods to the street, where they were soon water-soaked. When the patrol went up stairs, about 6:40 o'clock, the fire began to spread rapidly upward. It first traveled up the shaft in the rear to the fourth floor, and then immense flames shot up the wall in the middle of the building, so that from this point to the rear everything was ablaze in less than five minues. At 6:50 o'clock the fire was raging in the centre of the building, and in the rear every window above the second floor was belching flames into Cortlandt-alley, so that the large building No. 80 White-street was in danger and had to be continually drenched. At 6:55 o'clock, Chief Bates ordered two lines of hose on the roofs of the houses adjoining, Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, with the Foreman and members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. The hook and ladder men were to make a breach in the roof. They were under the charge of Foreman Thomas Hutchinson. Privates Thomas J. Dougherty, Patrick J. Connelly, and John F. Cassidy, were instructed to force open a scuttle near the rear of the roof of Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway. The roof was very hot, but the men went to work, and were prying off the scuttle, when the building and the ground shook. It is said that a safe on the upper floor of the buildings Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway fell through all the floors, carrying with it the rear of the buildings, and that the roof was dragged into the fire a second later. *However* this may have been, with the roof fell Dougherty and Cassidy, while the din of the falling floor mats the firemen in Cortlandt-alley abandon their hose, and those in the Broadway front pushed into the street declaring that an explosion had occurred. Foreman Hutchinson and Foreman Connolly remained paralyzed on the brink of the abyss into which their comrades had fallen for several seconds, and were dragged away scorched, dazed, and half unconscious, by other firemen. Word of the fate of Dougherty and Cassidy was sent to Commissioners Gorman and King, and as soon as the firemen in the street heard of it they were profoundly impressed, and many were not satisfied to shed tears. The fall of the roof and floors increased the fury of the flames. The Cortlandt-alley front was in a minute a sheet of fire from the basement to the fifth floor, and the flames traveled rapidly toward Broadway. Chief Bates had to change his tactics, and concentrate a number of lines on the Broadway front, while half a dozen lines of hose were directed on the rear of the fire from the roof and windows of No. 80 White-street. At 7:10 orders were issued to rig up the "water-tower," used with such success at the Maiden-lane fire, and word had been sent to the Central Park reservoir to increase the supply of water. To feed the water-tower, two engines, one on the sidewalk opposite the burning building in Broadway, took water from the same hydrant. Then the fire only showed out of the fifth-floor windows of the Broadway front. At 7:25, the roof fell, blocking up Cortlandt-alley and driving back the firemen. The flames, now unshielded and restrained, burst out into the alley; but they were attacked with an abundant supply of water at high pressure, and all danger to the buildings on the east side of the alley was soon over. The fire now worked toward Broadway, and showed out of the third, fourth, and fifth floor windows, but eleven streams of water with the water-tower, which did not do such good work as was expected, were directed on it. A new danger was, however, discovered. The rear wall, in falling, collapsed the inner walls, which crushed through the wall separating No. 382 from No. 384 Broadway. No. 382 is a five-story building of first-class construction, but unfurnished. At 7:40 it was discovered that it was on fire on the rear and the firemen, on bursting into the building, found a gap in the party wall through which flames were pouring from the ruins. The fire in No. 382 Broadway had threatened to the second floor but was soon under control, although it required several lines of hose to play on the gap in the party-wall. At this time Chief Bates decided that the fire in Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway was under control, but it continued to burn toward Broadway until the bulding was reduced to ruins, with the exception of the Broadway front and a charred shell of the second and third floors behind it. The fire was not out until past 10 o'clock.

The losses are estimated as follows, partly by insurance officers and partly by inmates of the buildings. The estimates of other firms place the loss in the neighborhood of $600,000, but in such a case no allowance is made for reduction of stock since it was last taken:

On buildings Nos. 384 and 386 Broadway, owned by the Hasen estate	$25,000
Hazen, Todd & Co., dress goods, (on as estimate that they carry a full stock of $900,000)	180,000
Dieckerhoff, Raffloer & Co., estimated	175,000
Ezra M. Drake, spool cotton	25,000
James Wilde & Co., clothiers	55,000
On building No. 382 Broadway, (W. Ball, Assignee)	4,000
OCCUPANTS OF NO. 388 BROADWAY.	
Louis Rebbich & Co., corsets, (by water)	$5,000
E. R. Robbins & Co., buttons, (water and smoke)	4,500
W. O. Hadley & Co., trunks, (water)	2,000
Van Deventer & Horne, carpets, &c., (by water)	2,000
White-street, (by water)	10,000
No. 80 White-street, (by water)	3,000
Robert Bentzle, carpets, No. 82 White-street, (by water)	3,000
Total	$490,500

It was impossible to ascertain the insurances on these losses, but as far as could be learned every loss is well insured.

Of the two unfortunate men who met so terrible a death, Thomas J. Dougherty was unmarried, about 35 years old, and was a native of this City. He was a member of Hose Company No. 18, of the old Volunteer Fire Department for several years before the organization of the paid department. When the change was made, 14 years ago, he entered the service and was attached to Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, with which he remained until his death. He was frequently offered promotion, but he steadily refused to accept it. He was of a brave and daring character, and received the "Bennett" medal in 1878 for saving the lives of a man and woman from a fire in North William-street.

John F. Cassidy leaves a widow and two young children, who live in Eldridge-street. He was born in this City and was about 29 years old. He joined the Fire Department in 1873, and was assigned to Engine Company No. 7. From that company he was transfered to Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, and about a year ago *was sent to Hook and Ladder Company No.* 1. He was a good fireman.

Capt. Golden, of Engine Company No. 33, who was a witness to the fall of Dougherty and Cassidy with the roof, relates that in consultance with Chief Bates's aides, Chief of Battalion Bresnan and Wilhelm superintended the carrying of the lines to the roof of No. 388. Dougherty and Cassidy were on the roof of No. 386, which is separated from that of No. 388 by a high wall. On the wall lay Connolly and Foreman Hutchinson. Hutchinson and Connolly were about to step from the wall on to the roof of No. 386, when Chief Bresnan cried, "Stand fast." A second later the roof fell.

While engine No. 1 was going to the fire Foreman Mahedy was thrown from his seat at Ninth-street and Broadway, and received a serious contusion on the left side and hip. He was taken home to No. 165 West Twenty-ninth-street. Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 ran into a Fifth-avenue stage opposite No. 777 Broadway, and the pole of the stage transfixed one of the truck horses and killed it.

ENGLISH TRADE INTERESTS.

THE GREAT WOOL SALES—CONDITION OF THE PRODUCE, GRAIN, AND COTTON MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The following are the amounts sold and prices realized at the wool sales, the first series of which for 1880 began on Tuesday last: On Tuesday 3,078 bales Cape and Natal were sold at 11½d. to 1s. 6d. per pound; snow white, 1s. 5d. to 2s. 2d.; secured, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; lamb, 1s. 3½d., washed, 10d. to 16½d.; pieces, 9d.; greasy, 7½d. to 11½d.; 2,041 bales Adelaide.—Secured at 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8d.; greasy, 9d. to 1s. 3½d.; greasy lamb, 6d. to 11d.; greasy pieces, 6d. to 9½d.; 1,004 bales Port Phillip.—Secured at 1s. 4½d. to 2s. ½d.; do. lamb, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7½d.; pieces, 10d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy, 11½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy lamb, 9½d. to 1s. 2d.; greasy pieces, 10d. to 10½d.; 1,011 bales Sydney.—Scoured at 11d. to 2s. ½d.; combing and clothing, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. ½d.; lamb scoured, 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 8½d.; pieces, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8½d.; greasy, 8d. to 11d.; greasy pieces, 8d. to 10d.; and 772 bales New-Zealand at 1s. 8½d. to 1s. 11d.; scoured, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 1d.; combing, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d.; pieces, 1s. to 1s. 9½d.; greasy, 9½d. to 11½d.; greasy pieces, 7½d. to 10d. The first sales on Wednesday were 3,566 bales Port Phillip.—Fleece at 10d. to 2s. ½d.; scoured, 1s. 8½d. to 2s. 4½d.; skin, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 11d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 8½d.; greasy, 10½d. to 1s. 3½d.; do. locks and pieces, 8d. to 1s.; 740 bales lambs' fleece, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 2d.; scoured, 1s. 11d.; greasy, 7½d. to 1s. 1½d.; 1,759 bales Adelaide.—Scoured at 10½d. to 1s. 8d.; skin, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; locks and pieces, 11d. to 1s. 10½d.; greasy 7½d. to 1s. 1d.; locks and pieces, 5½d. to 10d.; lambs' greasy, 7½d. to 10½d.; 274 bales New-Zealand.—Scoured at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9½d.; skin, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 8½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 7d.; greasy, 9d. to 10½d.; do. locks and pieces, 8d. and 139 bales Tasmania.—Fleece at 1s. 6½d. to 2s. 8½d.; scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 7d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy, 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5½d.; do. locks and pieces 11d. to 1s. 1½d.; lambs' greasy, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4½d. The second sale on Wednesday consisted 2,654 bales Adelaide.—Fleece at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7½d.; greasy, 8½d. to 1s. 1½d.; greasy lamb, 8d. to 11d.; 379 bales Port Phillip.—Scoured at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. to 1s. 3f.; lamb fleece 1s. 5d.; 349 bales Cape.—Scoured at 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 6½d.; 129 bales New-Zealand.—Scoured at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10½d.; and 115 bales Sydney.—Scoured at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 11d. On Thursday the sales were 5,715 bales Port Phillip.—Fleece at 1s. 5½d. to 2s., scoured, 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 3d.; locks and pieces, 9½d. to 1s. 9d.; greasy fleece, 11½d. to 1s. 4½d.; lamb scoured, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10½d.; 1,671 bales Cape.—Fleece at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; scoured, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9½d.; lamb, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; 1,032 bales Sydney.—Fleece at 1s. 4½d. to 2s. 8d., scoured, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 10½d.; locks and pieces, 8½d. to 10s. 5d.; greasy fleece, 10½d. to 1s. 4d.; lamb, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d.; 913 bales Natal.—Fleece at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d.; scoured, 11½d. to 1s. 7½d.; greasy, 9½d. to 10d.; 573 bales Adelaide.—Greasy at 10d. to 1s. 2d.; 430 bales New-Zealand.—Scoured at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 10½d.; greasy, 6d. to 10s. 1½d.; locks and pieces, 1s. 5½d. to 1s. 9½d.; and 53 bales of sundries, the prices of which are not given. At the sale to-night (Friday) there was again considerable spirit shown. The opening prices in many cases were exceeded by ½d. for both greasy and fleece. The sales amounted to 8,890 bales, principally Sydney, Port Phillip, and Adelaide. The prices and other details of Friday's sale will not be made known until to-morrow.

The woolen warehouse of Hill, Mills & Co. of Manchester, has been burned. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

The Mincing-lane markets are still inanimate in *most articles, and the slight improvement last noted* has not increased. The lower grades of coffee have again declined, but much more inquiry. At sales of grams from Rio Janeiro show renewed purchases for America, and a recovery of prices is reported at New-York; the tone here at the close of the week is decidedly better. Plantation Ceylon sold at 1s. 4d. per pound—weights advance. Sugar was firm, but rather quiet. All sales of low brown and West Indies refining sorts have been at fully previous rates. Crystallized Demerara was irregular, owing to the large supply. Refined and Austrian beet are easier. Tea is in small demand, with a downward tendency. Indian teas sell slowly. Speculative purchases of white pepper caused a further advance in prices. Black pepper is firmer and relatively cheap. Saltpetre is rather higher for arrival. Rice is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—The leading grain circular says: "The firmness in the wheat trade continues, most of the Provincial markets reporting a further improvement and generally increasing confidence in buying for consumption. There was a good inquiry for carcoes of wheat, several of which were sold, chiefly for home destination, at an advance of 6d. per quarter. There is again more disposition to do business for future arrival, but there is not much offering. At the Liverpool and neighboring markets, since Tuesday, there has been a fair business in wheat at rather over Tuesday's rates. Corn was firm and held at 1d. advance. At to-day's market there was a good consumptive business done in wheat at an improvement of 1d. to 2d., the latter advance more particularly applying to choice qualities both of red and white. Flour was in good request, and 1s. per sack advance was demanded. Corn, owing to a scarcity, obtained about 3d. more from needy buyers."

This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says: "Cotton was in active demand throughout the week and quotations excepting for American, generally advanced. American was in good demand, but with a free supply, quotations were reduced ½d. In Sea Island, a large business was done at full prices. Futures opened dull, prices declining. On Wednesday, there was an improvement of 1-16d., but since then the market has continued flat. The final rates show a decline of ⅛d."

THE CIGAR-MAKERS' PROTEST.

A meeting of various societies was held at No. 3 First-avenue last night for the purpose of making arrangements for a grand mass-meeting to be held at Cooper Union on Friday, Feb. 27, to indorse the bill pending before the Legislature entitled "An act to improve the public health by regulating the manufacture of cigars in tenement-houses." Mr. J. Krüger, a delegate from the Cigar-makers' Benevolent Society, acted as Chairman, and Mr. M. Rumpf as Secretary. A delegation of the landlords and tax-payers of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards also joined the conference, promising their hearty co-operation. Dr. Messemer, a member of the delegation, spoke from his own experience of the pernicious and baneful influence of the tenement-house cigar factories upon the health and morality of women and children. It was also stated that this City has over 35,000 persons employed in the trade, and the Cigar-makers' Benevolent Society, organized in 1858, can now by statistics that the number of the sick people has nearly doubled since the introduction of this tenement-house system. The Committee of Arrangements will have another meeting on Tuesday evening, at No. 2 First-avenue.

PROPOSED TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION.

It was currently reported in Wall-street yesterday that a consolidation of the Western Union and Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Companies has been agreed upon. The officers of the two companies declined to confirm or deny the report, but it was subsequently learned from semi-official sources that several meetings have been held recently on the subject, and that the details of the consolidation have been substantially agreed upon. The Western Union Company now owns five-eighths of the capital stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and the two have been virtually run as one for a long time past. It is asserted that stock of the Western Union Company will be issued for that of the other company which is still outstanding, but upon what basis could not be learned last evening.

WEST VIRGINIA COAL-MINERS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—A meeting was held at Piedmont yesterday of miners and operators to try to effect a compromise before Monday, at which time the entire mining region will strike unless the demand of 55 cents per ton is granted. Both parties have come to the compromise. The miners are receiving letters from the Pennsylvania coal regions to stand by their demands. The indications point to a general strike on Monday.

THE BROOKLYN SWINDLERS

HOW M. DE ZELENKOFF WAS ROBBED OF $30,000.

AN ORIGINAL AND INGENIOUS DEVICE—THE WONDERFUL MACHINE BY WHICH WOOL WAS TO BE EXTRACTED FROM RAGS—THE BROTHERS EXTRADITED TO BELGIUM.

On the 29th ult. a cable dispatch from Naples announced the arrest in that city of two brothers named Collins, from Brooklyn, on a charge of swindling a Russian Honorary Counselor of Marine named Eugene De Zelenkoff, at Brussels, out of 85,000 francs. They were captured by two Italian detectives, Pralelli and Biesis, in response to an offer of a reward of 10,000 francs for their apprehension published in the *Sole of Milan. The dispatch said the Belgian Govern*ment had demanded their extradition, and that the American Consul at Naples would probably raise no objections. Advices just received from the other side say that the American Consul did not raise any objections, and that the Collins brothers have been extradited to Belgium, where they are likely to be severely dealt with. When arrested they had 30,000 Italian lire in their possession. About the same date it was learned that letters, supposed to contain a portion of the stolen money, had come into possession of Postmaster McLeer, of Brooklyn, and on a request from the Belgian Consul, Mail, Postmaster-General Key had their delivery stopped, pending a decision by the Attorney-General, which was given a few days ago, to the effect that the departments had no power to detain the letters. In following up these facts, THE TIMES reporter discovered that the swindlers were members of a family named Collins, residing in a valuable cottage of their own at No. 374 Franklin-avenue, corner of Quincey-street. A short time previously the family had occupied humble rented apartments on Franklin-avenue, near Greene, and that the father and sons were mechanics, and the daughters took in sewing. Suddenly the male Collinses left for Europe—the father and eldest son ostensibly to introduce a patent street-sweeper of their own invention, and the younger son to study music. After a short stay abroad the old gentleman returned with sufficient means to purchase the Franklin-avenue residence, and live a life of ease, but the sons have since remained in Europe. This was all that could be learned about them, as the Police knew nothing of them; the details of their operations abroad continued to be of the most meagre character, and the family refused to answer questions. A letter has just been received in this City, however, from M. De Zelenkoff, in which he gives a full history of the manner in which he was swindled, together with some particulars of other swindles in which the Collinses were concerned. Their scheme appears to have been a decidedly original and ingenious one.

M. De Zelenkoff met the swindlers in St. Petersburg. There John Collins, the father, passed under the name of Duncan Everett, and John Collins, Jr., the eldest son, under the name of Edward R. Everett. The younger son called himself by his elder brother's real name. The brothers professed to be the inventors of a secret process for extracting wool from rags, and were looking for capitalists to aid them in establishing a factory. M. De Zelenkoff went to Brussels, where he again met the agents, and finally concluded a contract. Everett was not being with them. They succeeded in interesting him in their scheme, and ground was secured and a factory begun. The machinery was to be built in a secret room by his American partners during the progress of the building. They personally superintended the workmen, mapped out the plans themselves and evinced altogether an admirable degree of interest in discovering the counselor's money. After 50,000 francs had thus been dissipated in the erection of a nondescript edifice, the Americans imparted to their victim the information that their costly machinery was mortgaged to their Petersburg acquaintances. Mr. Jameson, of Everett, of New-York, and that it would be necessary to advance 83,000 francs more to get it out of his hands. Mr. Everett was communicated with, and agreed to send the machine to Brussels for inspection. The swindlers asserted that it was entirely fitted inside with plating of platinum, which accounted for its enormous value. The machine duly arrived and appeared to bear out these assertions, there being a plating of platinum around the various orifices. The outside seemed to be of brass. It was a tremendously complicated machine, and bore no resemblance to any other machine that M. De Zelenkoff had ever seen. That gentleman, in his letter asserts that he did not hand over his money on these representations alone. He bargained that the transaction should not be considered concluded until he should have a chance to subject the wool to platinum lining to a thorough test, and he consequently characterizes the subsequent conduct of the Collinses as barefaced robbery as distinguished from mere swindling. At all events, he was foolish enough to intrust his 83,000 francs to the swindlers. They did not wait for the test, but incontinently fled, leaving the machine and the worthless machine on M. De Zelenkoff's hands. It has since been ascertained that the material of the machine is mostly lead, and that it probably cost no more than $500 to get up.

M. De Zelenkoff says further that the June d'Inquisition of 1878 informed him that last year John Collins, Jr., swindled a party in Brünn and two others in Hamburg, and that the sons victimized another gentleman in Frankfort, and still another in St. Petersburg, by a similar trick. Also, that one of the daughters, named Maggie Collins, now in Brooklyn, assisted aloft in the Franklin-avenue residence in the manner in which Maggie obtained $5,500, in January, 1879, from Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, the German bankers, on a power of attorney, to act for her father, in consideration of which she signed a release of an alleged mortgage on one of the wool-out-*rage machines. Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, in De* Zelenkoff says, have this paper in their possession now.

On Wednesday, Maggie, accompanied by a Brooklyn lawyer, waited on Postmaster McLeer and made a formal demand on him for the letters before-mentioned as being detained by order of the Postmaster-General. He informed her that he would take the demand into respectful consideration. Yesterday the lawyer again visited the Postmaster and renewed his demand, but without receiving any further satisfaction. Miss Collins said she had no knowledge of the existence of the letters, but what she had learned from newspaper reports. It may, therefore, interest her to learn that there are in all locked up in the Post Office safes 17 letters—14 in New-York and 3 in Brooklyn—addressed to "Miss Maggie Collins," "Miss Maggie Collins," and "Miss Maggie Collins," all at No. 374 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn. It is known that on Dec. 26, two days after obtaining the 83,000 francs from M. De Zenkoff, Maggie Collins exchanged her name at Dresden for German money, receiving among the rest 18 bank bills of 1,000 marks each. It is supposed that each of the detained letters contains one of these bills.

Miss Maggie is described as a pretty young woman of fair complexion and medium height, and dressed with exquisite taste. John Collins, Jr., is said in the Belgian advertisement to be 28 years of age, of medium build and height, with brown hair and small whiskers, oval face and handsome teeth, which he is fond of showing. Daniel Collins's age is given as 18. He is a little below medium height, with black hair and eyes, is without beard, and has a round face and a thin, pale face. John Collins, Sr., is judged to be 45 years of age.

THE CHANGED DIAMOND.

The trial of Edward R. Stontenburgh, who is charged with having substituted for a one thousand five hundred-dollar brilliant, given to him as security for a loan, a four-dollar paste imitation, was resumed before Judge McCarter, in Newark, yesterday. The State closed its case. Through successive witnesses the prosecution has shown that Lindaler, who saw the ring in Stontenburgh's presence, on the hand of Lizzie Maloney, in Harry Hill's saloon, had taken the stone to Mr. Humphrey to have a paste imitation cut. District Attorney Abeel finally recovered the real stone. In his opening for the defense, Counselor Grubb said it was evident that either Lindsley or Stontenburgh had changed the stones, which was the question for the jury to settle. It was proved that Stontenburgh was the son of Robert C. Stontenburgh, one of the oldest business men in Newark. Albert C. Westervelt testified that he had loaned Mr. Leavitt, husband of the lady to whom the diamond belonged, some money which he failed to repay. He had also threatened to have Leavitt arrested. Stontenburgh, to whom he made this intent known, said he would get the money for Leavitt. Edward R. Stontenburgh, the defendant, was then sworn. He testified that he is 41 years of age and has an income of $6,000 per year, and had, not over $40,000 to pay pressing pecuniary assistance to his friends. On Sept. 10 he met Westervelt, who told him that Leavitt owed him $100, and that he intended to arrest Leavitt. He testified at length regarding his transactions with Leavitt, making him a loan of $175, and getting the diamond ring as security, and also of having visited Harry Hill's in company with two girls. Lizzie Maloney had the ring on her finger. Lindsley got the ring from her; he could not tell what Lindsley did with it; did not see the ring for a week; then met Lindsley at the Clarendon Hotel and got the ring from him; went with Sandford to Freeman to have the ring appraised; Freeman said it was not a real diamond; he thought Lindsley had changed the stone, and employed detectives. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday afternoon there were present Commissioners French, Voorhis, Wheeler, and Nichols. When Deputy Clerk Kipp had read the minutes of the so-called meeting of the 12th inst., Mr. Voorhis voted against their confirmation. On the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the 17th inst. Mr. Voorhis asked why Mr. Kipp had not entered his protest against them. Mr. Kipp said he did not understand that the protest was formally made. Mr. Nichols said that of the time it was understood to be a protest. Mr. Wheeler said that there could be no objection to such an entry. The minutes were accordingly amended. On motion, Officer Hewlett Smith, who was stricken with paralysis after 46 years' active duty on the force, was allowed half-pay pending the consideration of his claims to a pension. Mr. Nichols offered a resolution which contemplated the putting up of telephonic communication between Mr. McCleary's residence, No. 14 Greenwich Park, and Police Headquarters. As, however, the erection of the line was not officially authorized, Mr. Voorhis said that no action on the part of the board was necessary. Mr. Nichols will sever the communication on his own responsibility. Five patrolmen and five doormen were appointed, and some street-cleaning patronage was divided up. Mr. Wheeler was made a member of the Committee on Rules and Discipline.

CANDIDATES FOR STATE PRISON.

ARREST OF HOUSE BURGLARS—DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE.

Police Captain Lennon, Officer Dalton, and Officer Doyle on Thursday night arrested James Mulligan, James O'Brien, and Michael McNulty in a Grove-street saloon, in Jersey City. While taking their prisoners to the station-house, McNulty broke from Doyle and escaped. O'Brien, too, succeeded in releasing himself from Capt. Lennon's grasp, started on a run up Henderson-street, and disappeared from sight into one of three tenement buildings, but with the aid of two little girls, who saw him going in, the Police succeeded in locating him. Officer Blanchard, who lives in the building, was directed to go up stairs and secure the thief, while Capt. Lennon bravely waited at the door for him to come down. As Blanchard ascended to the upper floor he heard O'Brien say to a woman occupying rooms there, and who was a perfect stranger to him, "The cops are after me, and I want to get out of their way; give me a paper, and I will sit down here and read it. When they come up you can say I have been here all the afternoon." The next moment Blanchard had his hand on the prisoner's shoulder. At the station-house he and Mulligan, whom Dalton had held on to tightly, were locked up. When they were arraigned in Judge Davis's Court yesterday morning, Miss Mary Morgan made a complaint against them. She testified that she was awakened from her sleep last Saturday night by a sudden flood of light being poured upon her face. When she opened her eyes she saw three men in her room. One stood at her bedside, whom she identified as Mulligan, with a dark lantern in one hand, and a hammer held threatening aloft in the other. "Be still," he commanded, "or I will knock your brains out." His two confederates lifted her trunk out of the window, where it was found Sunday morning, rifled of its contents. The girl had been industrious and frugal, and among her acquaintances it was rumored she had a large sum of money in her trunk. The Police claim to have evidence that Mulligan, McNulty, and O'Brien were together after the midnight on which this robbery was committed. Judge Davis committed the men for trial.

AN HONORABLE RECORD.

An exceptional story of the failure of a well-known business house in consequence of high rents, and of recovery of prestige by sheer energy of purpose and integrity of conduct, is presented in the career, since May last, of one of our most active and enterprising dealers in pianos and organs. In May last, the firm of Horace Waters & Sons, after a business career of many years, succumbed to high rents and bad debts, and was compelled to make an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. Although their assets were sufficient to cover all liabilities, Mr. Waters came promptly to the rescue and placed all his private property, amounting to nearly $10,000, in the hands of Trustees, to be held as a reserve fund for the purpose, if necessary, of meeting the last dollar of the firm's indebtedness. It is now stated that the assignment will pay all the creditors in full, one dividend of 75 per cent having already been declared, and a balance still remains in the hands of the Assignee. With his usual energy, Mr. Waters, the very next day after the assignment, accepted from a friend a sufficient loan to enable him to start anew and was soon on his way to prosperity. With the assistance of his friends, the new building which had caused the failure was cancelled on the best terms that could be obtained, and Mr. Waters opened a store at the corner of Broadway and Twelfth-street. His business increased rapidly, and in December last the creditors of the firm of Horace Waters & Sons, with few exceptions, decided to give them their release. On the 13th of December, once more a free man in his business relations, Mr. Waters resumed his control of the firm which had so long borne his name. One week after resuming the personal responsibility of his business, Mr. Waters drew and signed 17 checks to pay certain unpreferred creditors who had just executed releases, and transmitted them to the persons to whose order they were drawn. Mr. Waters says he shall continue to draw and transmit such checks as fast as the profits of the business will permit, until every creditor preferred or unpreferred, is paid in full. Mr. Waters, in 1855, was compelled to assign for the benefit of his creditors. The assignment only paid $17,000, which was a small percentage of the liabilities. Upon resuming business in his own name, after a form of release, he commenced paying his old creditors in full, and in the year 1872 had already drawn checks for $54,000 in their favor. The story is one that is not often repeated in business life, and the man who is heroic enough to set such an example deserves to have it appreciated by the community. The firm is now Horace Waters & Co.

MODEL LITTLE HOUSE-MAIDS.

The Sunday-school-room of the Collegiate Church, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was crowded last evening with ladies and gentlemen gathered to witness a "kitchen-garden" entertainment by the young household students of the *De* Witt Chapel. The exhibition was of a most interesting character. It proved identical with the system of training introduced some years ago at the Wilson Mission by Miss Emily Huntington, its Matron, and carried out with marked success in the instruction of the mission children in the duties appertaining to the tough housekeeping of the tenements, or of juvenile housekeepers who study at the De Witt Chapel are trained by the same methods as used by Miss Huntington, and the teachers, Misses Whitfield, Farley, Dodd, and Harrison received their own instruction in the methods from her. The work has progressed very favorably, and the classes in the chapel—the "Seniors," and the "Little Sunbeams"—now number respectively 30 and 27 members, and are bright girls, who are fast becoming expert little housemaids. The entertainment last evening was given by the "Seniors," who furnished a practical illustration of how a table should be set, how washing, scrubbing, sweeping, and the other details that constitute housekeeping in its proper sense should be quickly and admirably performed. The children sang while discharging their tasks, and the spectator, watching their busy activity, could not but recognize the great benefit of the training they were receiving. The entertainment lasted about an hour, and was received with hearty demonstrations of approval. Mr. David J. Whitney extended a cordial invitation to every one to visit the chapel in Twenty-ninth-street, and witness the children, either on Fridays at 3:30 o'clock P. M., when the Senior class is instructed, or at 10:30 o'clock A. M. on Saturdays, when the "Little Sunbeams" go through their tasks.

A MODEL BROOKLYN REFORMER.

Frederick S. Massey, appointed President of the Board of City Works by Mayor Howell as a Reformer, owes the widows' and orphans' fund of the old Volunteer Fire Department $5,300, which he retained while acting as Treasurer of the fund. The Trustees have had, in consequence of Massey's failure to restore the money unlawfully retained by him, to borrow money to pay the pensions of the widows and orphans of some of the deceased volunteer firemen. In some instances the Trustees had to give the poorer among those who are entitled to pensions bread to keep them from starving. The Trustees have repeatedly called upon Massey to pay up. He made many promises, but has so far failed to keep any of them. Much the same difficulty was experienced by the Trustees of the Inebriates' Home in getting Massey to pay up funds not belonging to him, which he had held back until exposure was threatened, by a report to the Legislature. Tired of Massey's repeated promises to pay, none of which have been kept, the Trustees of the widows' and orphans' fund have determined to sue for the money. The fact was made public for the first time at a meeting of the Trustees on Thursday night that Massey, during the last four years, was without bondsmen. Kingsley and Keeny, the ex-sheriffs, had been his sureties, but they had equally got rid of the responsibility. Massey has made another promise to pay the amount due by him at the store of Mr. William Burrill, the present Treasurer, in New-York, on Monday, but as all the stores will be closed on that day, no faith is placed in the promise by the Trustees of the fund.

A QUARREL WHICH LED TO HOMICIDE.

At about 5 o'clock Thursday evening Lawrence Gahn, aged 17, and Daniel Corkran, aged 19, employed at Crane's slaughter-house, at the foot of West Thirty-ninth-street, quarreled and fought about a trivial matter. In the fight, it is alleged, Corkran picked up a brick and struck Gahn on the head. Gahn went home, apparently drunk, to No. 438 West Thirty-ninth-street. His aunt bathed a wound in his head and sent for his uncle. The lad sank rapidly, and died about midnight, not having been attended by a doctor. Corkran, who lives at No. 435 West Thirty-ninth-street, was arrested at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He was held pending the inquest. Capt. Washburn neglected to notify the Central Office of the Gahn homicide until 1:55 A. M. yesterday.

THE IRISH FAMINE FUND.

Henry L. Hoguet, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Committee, has received $2,899 62 from Feb. 12 to date, making a total of $16,216 12, of which $16,016 48 has been remitted to Ireland to the Mansion-house Committee. The employes of Arnold, Constable & Co. have contributed $714 50. The Maverick National Bank, of Boston, has forwarded to the Irish Land Leaguers $13,800, contributions received for the Parnell relief fund.

John Boyle O'Reilly will lecture in the Cooper Institute Tuesday evening next, on "Illustrious Irishmen of the Century," for the benefit of the Irish relief fund.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, by Caroline Uhly to John B. Burgess, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

Col. George W. Laird, commanding the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment, is not the commander of the active regiment.

Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, was in the City yesterday, and made a brief call on Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court.

Annie Rafferty, of No. 565 Eleventh-avenue, who on Thursday night was run over by an engine of the Hudson River Railroad at Forty-third-street, died at the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday.

On Thursday, while William McGuire, of No. 251 Grand-street, was digging in the cellar of No. 195 Crosby-street he found a human skull and two thigh bones, which were taken to the Morgue.

The Rev. Dr. O. H. Tiffany will discourse on "The World's Estimate of George Washington," by invitation of the Young Men's Union of St. Paul's Methodist Church, on Sunday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in the church.

The students of Cooper Union will celebrate Washington's Birthday to-morrow at 8 P. M. in the large hall of the institute. Orations, music, and the reading of extracts from Washington's farewell address will constitute the programme.

The New-York Sabbath Committee will hold a meeting in Association Hall to-morrow at 7:45 P. M., at which Secretary of the Navy Thompson, Senator Gordon, of Georgia;